THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LOST AT SEA.

The Terrible Oneida Ca'am'ty.

The English Version of the Disaster

The Testimony of Captain Eyre

A Very Contradictory Statement.

By the mails of the latest steamer from Japan, as despatched over the Pacific Railroad, Yokohama papers are received describing the collision of the United States steamer Oneida and the British steamer Bombay, and the testimony of the captain of the British steamer. We print the evidence of Captain Eyre, commanding the Bombay, as given in presence of the United States Minister Delong, at the British Consulate:—

Arthur Wellesley Eyre sworn—I hold a master's certificate; I command the steamer Bombay; I was in command on the 24th of January; at about 6·15 P. M. on the day the lighthouse at Kanasaki bearing S. 11 E., the spit W. by N., as near as could be judged; I saw a light a half point on my port bow; it was a bright light; this was at 6·15 P. M.; shortly afterwards I made out two lights—side lights green and red; I ordered the helm to be ported, and kept on porting until I shut the green light in; the pilot and chief officer were standing by my side on the bridge; I turned the steam whistle on myself; in shutting off the green light my pilot said:—"We are well clear, sir;" my orders were:—"Port still, the rule of the road, and we will give her a wide berth;" the steam whistle was then turned off; almost immediately after this I saw the ship crossing my bows under full sail and steam as far as I could see; I telegraphed and stopped the engines; as she got nearly ahead of me and close to, I put the helm hard a starboard to clear her; immediately after this the collision took place, our starboard bow striking her starboard quarter; the shock was not at all great, nothing more than a graze; I then turned round and looked astern, and sent the chief officer down to see what damage was done and if the ship was making water, and said to the pilot, "I do not think there is much harm done; if there is we shall see signals, rockets, or lights, that she wishes us to go down to her;" I stopped the engines as nearly as I can tell about ten minutes; the chief officer came up to me and reported the ship making water forward; I then said, "I can see no signals of distress, and nothing can be wanted," and then steamed ahead for Yokohama, as the ship was making water, and I had mails and passengers on board; but while standing and looking astern I asked the pilot if, supposing the ship was hurt, or that I should require it, where I could go for safety; the answer was, there is not the slightest fear; the spit is so near at hand a'ship cannot go down; I then came up to Yokohama; even after we got here I thought very little of the collision; I had not the slightest idea of the consequences, except that I might merely have cut his quarter gallery off; nothing else; I did not know what ship she was; I remarked, as she passed, that she was an auxiliary screw; I am a stranger to this port, never having been here before.

Examined by Mr. Barnard.—I could not see, to distinguish from another object, a man a ship's width off; could see an object, but could not distinguish it; she was about one mile off when I saw the side lights; I can hardly say the time; the other vessel evidently starboarded her helm, crossing our bows; she, by so doing, brought the wind more on her quarter; when I first saw the lights I ported the helm and kept it so until I shut her light in, and she, seeing my lights, starboarded her helm and crossed my bows.

To the Court—At the time the collision took place all the people were at their stations as usual and customary; the second officer was on the fore part of the poop, and the fourth officer by the wheel, to see my signals attended to; my reason for sending an officer to the wheel was that the quartermaster, during the previous half hour, had not answered my signals quick enough; an able seaman and a sea-cunnie were at the wheel; there was no one in the chains, but a quartermaster was ready if wanted; ten minutes elapsed from time of stopping engines to going ahead again; I have never been in Japan before, and have not seen the entrance by daylight; my reason for taking a pilot was this; I had no idea of the nationality of the other vessel; I remarked that she was an auxiliary screw; I have been at sea thirty-seven years, and have been twenty in command; I have been both in sailing vessels and steamers. (The witness was about to answer a question, when the Court objected to any expression of opinion only.) I did not see any damage, and merely imagined the quarter gallery was knocked off; the pilot said the same thing; I supposed that no harm had been done; I had no idea of having struck the other ship dangerously; I did not see any signal rockets or lights; I looked for them and saw no signals; I heard no guns; I did not see the other vessel clew up her sails; I heard nothing at all of the other vessel; as she passed us the pilot called out, "What do you mean?" the pilot's name is Connor; I believe he is an American, but I am not sure.

To Mr. De Long—I cannot tell how far the two ships drifted apart immediately after the collision; my ship came upon the other on the quarter, and as the other vessel was under full sail and steam she was quickly out of sight; I turned and looked after her with my glass, and could see nothing wrong; if there had been anything serious I should have seen it; I heard no signal and saw none; that is truthfully said; I saw the Oneida's white light first, and almost immediately afterwards the two side lights; I saw both side lights at once—both nearly ahead of me, half point on my port bow. I have stated since this catastrophe that I had struck a ship and taken her larboard gallery off; I made no remark to the effect that I had seen a light through the vessel's side, or seen a man carried away from the cabin; had I seen anything of the sort I should have stopped at once; I heard no shout nor hail; my pilot did not tell me that he heard anything; I heard no whistle; if a whistle was blown on board the Oneida from the time of the accident or three guns fired and my not hearing, I attribute to the strong breeze that was blowing and the vessel having shot from me so rapidly. I looked for a blue-light or rocket; the former would show me the position of the vessel, and the latter that something was wrong; I stopped the engines before the collision; as soon as ever I saw the collision was inevitable, I stopped the engines; I was standing by the engine-room telegraph myself and blew the whistle with my own hands; I did the latter because the youngsters sometimes forget to do so; I remained altogether from the time of stopping, to going ahead again ten minutes; I remarked to the pilot, "Surely, if anything is wrong she will give us a rocket, blue-light, or signal of some sort;" I was a good fifteen minutes looking after the ship after the accident; I did not hail the other ship, as I was too busy watching my own, and trying to ease the collision as much as I could; the pilot was the first man who spoke; I was told by my second officer that we called out "Steamer ahoy" and were not answered by the other vessel; the collision was very slight, so much so that the lady passengers did not feel it; I expected to be flung off the bridge; I eased the collision by starboarding the helm, and getting my bow off a little; the Oneida's gaff and spanker-boom were entangled with our bowsprit; a part of the sail was over our bow, and tended to stop the leak a little; from the way the wind was on her quarter, I should judge she had her spanker set; I was not entangled in her rigging; the Bombay is an iron ship; her plates, originally five-eighths, are now about a quarter of an inch thick, as she is an old ship, and her plates have been worn down; I have examined her since the injury, and found the spar belonging to the Oneida had penetrated my bow right through; it was broken off like a plug; it is about 7½ to inches in diameter, as near as I can guess. It has penetrated the ship at about low-water mark—the wash; it is now several feet above the water; it penetrated right through; the thickness of the timber and material I do not know; I deemed my ship to be in a dangerous position, because she is old, and although a slight shock, such a thing has often proved a dangerous affair; my vessel is in water-tight compartments; she sustained no injury except forward; I have found this out since, as at the time I could not tell what injury she had received; nothing was reported to me about the other compartments. It took some time to remove the stores and goods to enable us to get at the place of accident; had the forward compartment filled with water, I could not estimate the danger that threatened us, as the bulk-head might have been injured; if the bulk-head remained sound there was no danger; I had no evidence that it was damaged; the collision was so slight that it did not shock a lady; my reasons for running for Yokohama were, my forward compartment being full of water, my ship old, and her plates thin; and not knowing what injuries I had sustained; I had passengers and mails aboard, and could not say what might occur; and again, not seeing any signals asking me to bear down, I naturally concluded the other vessel was all right; I did not know what damage my ship had sustained, but from the water coming in, I was very doubtful; at moments like these there are no means of ascertaining damages; I asked the pilot if there was any place to beach her to save her; it was a most extraordinary collision; I could not ascertain what damage I had received, nor where, until yesterday; my chief steward went ashore with the passengers and reported the collision. He had no authority to do so; when my ship was at anchor I felt there was no immediate danger, and I should be ashore the first thing in the morning and report personally to the agent; I would not venture in among the shipping at night after having had one collision; I steamed back to the place of collision, and my crew were employed in bailing water and trimming cargo the whole time; I went under protest; I saw the other vessel was a steamer as soon as I saw the bright light and the side lights; I saw she was a screw; the law is when two vessels meet end on, whether steam or sailing, for each to port her helm; when a vessel is under sail, and meets another on the starboard tack, she keeps the wind and the other gives way.

To Mr. Barnard—I saw no lights or breakage proceeding from or in the other vessel after collision; no one reported anything to me of that nature; the first intimation I had of a vessel ahead was hearing the gong struck twice; I did not hear from any person during the night that the side of the vessel we had struck was cut open; I swear that nothing of the sort was reported to me, and that I saw nothing; I knew the other vessel was touched on the quarter; I never left the bridge; I am not aware that it is customary to take any steps to ascertain damage caused by collision of two vessels, and done by one to the other; in the open sea it may be, but not near land, as in a case of this sort; the mode of signalling is decided a rocket and blue light at night; guns are danger signals; there is no regular law laid down that I am aware of; I did not send up a rocket, as it was not necessary; I was not in want of help; it is my opinion that any ship seriously injured and in want of help would signal for it; my instructions are to stop for nothing but to save life, and I did not think life was at risk in this case; the pilot told me the spit was close at hand, and there was no danger.

THE GOLD FUNERAL.

Terrific Onslaught of the Bears—Fearful Sufferings of the "Bulls"—Specie Payment Must Come.

The excitement in the gold market the past few days attracted large numbers yesterday morning to the vicinity of the Exchange, for the purpose of witnessing the "gold funeral." The galleries of the Gold Room were densely thronged at an early hour, and New street was soon crowded by a surging mass, who watched the rapid fluctuations of the price with the most intense interest. The old favorite pastime of betting on the changes of the dial displayed from one of the windows on New street was again revived, and thousands of dollars changed hands.

Inside the Gold Room, operators were excited and doubtful as to the result of the day's programme; but all were quick to discern that a severe struggle between the bulls and bears was impending. The great question of the morning was whether the Secretary of the Treasury would sell one million of Government gold as advertised; and according as private telegrams were received from Washington in favor or against the sale, so the premium declined or advanced, being knocked about like a foot-ball; suddenly falling ½ to 1 per cent., and as quickly recovering from the decline.

Soon after 12 o'clock the price rallied to 111¼, under the influence of heavy purchases by strong parties, aided by a covering of the short interest, and the market appeared to have turned for a strong upward movement, when at 12·40 P. M. announcement was made that the Secretary of the Treasury had accepted the bids for gold. This was the signal for the most desperate onslaught of the bears which has been witnessed since the famous September panic. The scene which ensued in the Gold Room baffled description.

There was an immediate rush to the iron railing which encircles the fountain, operators climbing over each other in their efforts to sell out, and for a time the excitement was quite equal to the best efforts of "black Friday." The floor of the Gold Room was quickly thronged by members of the Stock Exchange and others. While the halls leading to the Gold Exchange were so densely packed that access to the room was quite impossible, just in front of the President's desk hundreds of thousands were being sold at 110¾; while at the same moment, on the other side of the fountain, the transactions were equally rapid at 110¼ and 110⅝.

In the space of six minutes, from 12·40 to 12·46, the price fell from 110⅝ to 110¼, and rallied to 111. Offers were made to sell in quarter of a million lots at 110¾, 110⅝, 110¼, and 110⅝ at the same moment. At 1 o'clock the market became more steady, but the great struggle of the day was over and the price, under the influences of a strong bull movement, was carried up to 111¼. About half past 3 o'clock another sharp raid was made by the bears, and the price quickly dropped to 110⅝, at which figure it remained steady till the close, after touching 110½.

Quite a large outside short interest must have been created during the past few days, and the contest will doubtless be soon again renewed. The bull clique, which sustained the market early in the afternoon, evidently became alarmed by the news from Washington that the Funding bill would pass the Senate last night, at the evening, and late in the day began tumbling overboard their purchases. Since gold commenced its decline from 122, there have been many combinations formed to manipulate an upward movement.

One clique purchased largely at 120 to 121, a second at 119@119¼, a third at 116¼@117, while a more formidable clique than the others went in heavily at 115. As the price gradually declined, these several cliques unloaded at a heavy sacrifice, and then turned bears to retrieve their losses. The more recent effort to check the downward tendency of the market was commenced last Friday, and heavy purchases were made on Saturday and Monday; but Tuesday, this latest adventure was abandoned, and the gold thrown overboard, the weakness of foreign exchange not favoring higher prices for the present.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Mr. Burlingame's Temporary Successor.

JOHN McLEAVY BROWN, a cable telegram from St. Petersburg informs us, has been appointed the provisional chief of the Chinese Embassy, in place of the late Mr. Burlingame. As the embassy has not yet had time to communicate with Pekin since Mr. Burlingame's death, Mr. Brown undoubtedly owes his promotion to the action of the embassy itself. Chih-Tagen and Sun-Tagen, the two mandarins who accompanied Mr. Burlingame as subordinate members of the mission, doubtless find it more convenient to permit Mr. Brown to do the work of the embassy and to monopolize the honors of nominal leadership, than to assume both the labor and the honor themselves. Mr. Brown was born in the north of Ireland, in the neighborhood of Belfast, in the year 1836. He received his preliminary education at the Academy in Belfast, from which he was transferred in turn to Queen's College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin. At Belfast he received a very thorough training in linguistic studies, and in 1861 was appointed, after a competitive examination, a student interpreter in the British Consular Service in China. Towards the close of the same year he proceeded to Pekin, and at once applied himself with diligence and success to the study of the Chinese language. For a year and a half he was private secretary to the late Sir Frederick Bruce, at that time the British Minister in China. From October, 1864, to June, 1865, he had charge of the interpreter's department in the British Consulate at Shanghae under Sir Harry Parkes, afterwards British Minister at Pekin. Except during this period, Mr. Brown was connected with the legation at Pekin, at first as assistant and afterwards as acting Chinese Secretary, in that capacity being necessarily the medium of communication between the Chinese Government and the British embassy. This position gave him abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the leading men of the Chinese empire, and with their views, and when, in November, 1867, the Burlingame mission was determined upon, he was selected by Prince Kung to tender the mission to Mr. Burlingame on the part of the Chinese authorities. On Mr. Burlingame's acceptance of the trust, both he and the Chinese government fixed upon Mr. Brown as the first secretary of the new embassy, which position was accepted, after the consent of the British Minister had been obtained, the necessary sanction from the home Government being afterwards cheerfully granted. Mr. Brown accompanied the embassy to this country and to Europe, being, from his position and familiarity with Chinese affairs, of valuable assistance to Mr. Burlingame in the negotiation of the different treaties entered into by the mission. As it was understood that the concluding of a treaty with the Government of Russia would complete the labors of the embassy, he will probably remain at its head until that is perfected and the work of the embassy at an end.

THE MISSING STEAMERS.

Little Hope for the City of Boston and Smidt.

The prolonged absence of the steamers City of Boston, bound from New York to Liverpool, and of the Smidt, from Bremen to New York leaves but very little hope of their safety. Of the two vessels, there is less confidence felt in the appearance of the latter than of the former. The Smidt is said to be a slow sailer, but the winds have been blowing from the east, which is the theory held for the non-appearance of the City of Boston at Liverpool. Easterly winds would thus be adverse to the latter, but would be just the ones to bring the Smidt into port. Destruction by icebergs is the most general belief in connection with these steamers, but the chance that their non-appearance is owing to other causes is just as great.

A heavy steamer, with disabled machinery, would have but little chance of surviving if caught in one of those terrible storms that invariably prevail on the Atlantic in winter. Witness the President and San Francisco, and others, American and foreign. Steamers are rarely provided with enough spare sails to meet such a contingency, and the City of Boston is said to have been badly fitted out in this respect. Good seamanship is but of little avail under such circumstances. A disposition has been shown by some newspapers to blame the captain of the City of Boston for his preference for the northern route, as the chances of meeting icebergs are thus greatly increased. Captain Halcrow is not singular in this preference—all the European steamers take this route—and had he generally preferred a more southerly and longer one, these same papers would probably have been the first to complain of his lengthened passages. None but those who have encountered the horrible winter gales of the Atlantic can thoroughly realize their power; and if the missing steamers should never again be heard of, we shall be more inclined to believe that they have succumbed to the storm king than to any other of the many dangers that constantly attend ocean navigation. It is now forty days since the City of Boston left Halifax, and forty-seven days since the Smidt left Bremen, and the fact that so many steamers and sailing vessels crossing the same routes, and many on the lookout for them, have not fallen in with them, leaves but very little hope for their ultimate safety.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅞ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1862, 91½; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 88. Erie Railroad, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—11·30 A. M.—The Cotton market opened dull at 11d. for middling uplands and 11⅛d. for Orleans middlings. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, March 10—11·30 A. M.—Rosin firm; common rosin firm.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

BREMEN, March 10.—Petroleum closed active last night.

HAMBURG, March 10.—Petroleum closed firm at 15 marc bancos 12 schillings.

PARIS, March 10.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 47c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞, and for account, 93. United States 10-40s, 88. Erie Railroad, 21⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Red Western Wheat, 8s.; winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Flour, 26s. 6d. Cheese, 118. per cwt. for fine American. Lard flat at 61s.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, March 10.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 96⅛.

PARIS, March 10.—The Bourse closed flat to-day. Rentes, 74f. 35c.

HAVRE, March 10.—Cotton opened quiet.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 10.—The steamer New York, from New York for Bremen, touched here this morning.

HAVRE, March 10.—The steamer Atlantic, from New York for London, arrived here this morning.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109½; do. 1864, do., 109½; do. 1865, do., 109½; do. do. new, 107⅜; do. 1867, 108⅝; do. 1868, 108⅜; 10-40s, 105⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Company, 61¾; Cumberland preferred, 28¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅝; Erie, 25¼; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 137¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅝.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Insurance and Foreign Corporations.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

A Full List of Naval Nominations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Affray.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—About 9 o'clock last night, A. J. Spaker and Caleb W. Baldwin got into an altercation, and each fired a pistol at the other at the same instant. Baldwin was shot through the heart and fell dead. Spaker was shot in the head, and is not expected to live.

Bureau of Insurance.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—By the passage of the Legislature of the bill establishing a Bureau of Insurance, foreign corporations will be required to deposit $100,000 of securities.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Chicago *Tribune* has a despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, which announces that negotiations for the sale of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have been concluded with a leading German banking-house, and that $500,000 will be advanced immediately for the prosecution of the enterprise.

The Northern Pacific and the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad companies have made arrangements for the establishment of extensive mills at Duluth, Minnesota, for the manufacture of railroad iron.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following naval nominations have recently been received by the Senate:—

Commodore John A. Winslow to be a Rear-Admiral, vice Rear-Admiral William Radford, retired; Captain James H. Strong to be a Commodore, vice Commodore Winslow; Commander A. C. Rhind to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander James N. Miller to be Commander; Lieutenant Gustavus V. Menzies to be Lieutenant-Commander; Captain James M. Frailey to be a Commodore, vice Commodore S. B. Bissel, retired; Commander George M. Ramsen to be a Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins to be a Commander; Lieutenant Edward C. Keyser to be Lieutenant-Commander; Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Dubois to be a Surgeon, vice Surgeon William Johnson, dismissed; Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. W. J. Cooper to be a Second Assistant Engineer, nominated subject to examination.

Masters William P. Randall, G. W. Livingston, John J. Brice, T. A. Miller, William H. Mayer, Jr., Henry G. Macy, O. W. Farenholt, William H. Newman, A. J. Ireson, William T. Buck, Joseph Marthon, E. T. Strong, William H. Brice, William H. Webb, E. Leonard, D. G. McRitchie, Z. L. Tanner, J. E. Jones, William Welch, Samuel Belden, H. R. Baker, E. W. Watson, John F. Mory, William W. Rhoades, J. C. Brorong, Wm. C. Gibson, Wm. B. Arrants, F. G. Grove, Walter Sargent, J. A. Chesley, Wm. A. Morgan, A. L. Sprague, Washburn Maynard, R. M. Cutts, N. H. Lyon, J. H. Dayton, Asa Walker, M. R. S. Mackenzie, George M. Totten, C. J. Sperry, Frank Courtis, William Watts, W. W. Reisinger, John C. Rich, William T. Burwell, John J. Aawker, J. C. Avery, H. C. Wesner, William McClittle, M. B. Field, E. Hanford, Douglass Roben, George A. Baldv, F. W. Crocker, R. M. Berry, S. W. Very, D. W. Davis, T. S. Williams, C. H. Judd, R. B. Peck, T. C. Terrell, G. A. Bicknell, John M. Taft, S. F. Clarkson, M. S. Day, H. N. Manuey, H. R. Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rufus Waterman, G. A. Morris, John R. Phelon, Wm. J. Moore, Wm. H. Parker, Jr., Hugh W. McKee, F. Turnbull, J. G. Talbot, J. N. Hemphill, A. B. B. Lillie, Wm. B. Swinburne, B. Carter, Henry Whelen, L. V. Nousele McCormack, Wm. H. Emery, C. T. Hutchins, C. M Ackley, R. M. Leslie, B. McHaaine, C. B. Gill, George W. Coaster, Wm. W. Gillpatrick, J. J. Yates, Charles T. Arnold, to be Lieutenants.

Ensigns—B. F. Tilley, Harry Knox, F. Collins, S. A. Simons, J. L. Stickney, William W. Paul, C. R. Meeker, L. D. Webster, Cdarles P. Shaw, C. H. West, John P. Merrell, J. G. Eaton, G. H. Church, W. S. McGunnegle, Charles Belknap, Edward W. Hemicks, William H. Jacques, F. P. Gilmore, H. C. Hunter, G. L. Darol, E. H. C. Lentze, V. Sebree, A. R. Conden, G. J. Mitchell, J. T. Sullivan, F. A. Howes, E. C. Pendleton, G. G. Clay, Willie Swift, Henry B. Mansfield, F. G. Hide, R. E. Carmody, E. D. F. Heald, F. M. Symonds, J. M. Wainwright, C. W. Christopher, J. W. Hagenman, E. P. Woods, W. Goldwin, E. S. Jacob, W. Miller, Richardson Clover, Edward W. Bridge, J. M. Miller, William Little, John F. Meigs, Frederick M. Wise, William D. Nicholson, J. V. B. Bleecker, Charles E. Brown, Andrew Dunlap, Jr., Richard Rush, Frank W. Nichols, E. H. Gheen, Wells L. Field, P. T. Cunningham, Horace E. Jones, E. P. McClellan, L. C. Logan, F. H. Paine, Conway H. Arnold, Edward W. Sturdy, Edward W. Very, H. Perkins, William S. Cowles, H. W. Greenleaf, A. G. Paul, Alfred Craven, Edward W. Bemey, James M. Granis, James W. Cowie, Matthew Bolles, E. D. Taussig, John E. Pillsbury, E. Dennison, Alfred Forie, William H. Reeder, T. H. Delano, Daniel Delehauty.

H. G. O. Colby and Charles O. Allibone to be Masters.

ENGINEER CORPS—NOMINATED SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION.

Engineers.

First Assistant Engineers George J. Barry, N. B. Littig, William G. Buckler, H. B. Nones, Jefferson Young, B. C. Bumpton, John Purdy, Jr., Henry L. Snyder, S. L. P. Ayres, Oscar H. Lackey, Charles E. Devalin, Edward B. Latch, Sidney Albert, and J. H. Bailey, to be Chief Engineers.

Second Assistant Engineers.

Walter D. Smith, Henry D. Sellman, Hugh L. Cline, Thomas W. Rae, John P. Kelley, Robert B. Hine, John Lowe, B. F. Ward, John Van Hobenberg, William H. Harris, B. C. Gowing, L. W. Robinson, A. J. Kenyon, Charles H. Greenleaf, William L. Nicoll, Enos M. Lewis, A. H. Price, John Bothwick, Samuel Grogg, Charles J. McConnell, George W. Hall, T. M. Jones, James Entwistle, John A. Scott, J. Forance, H. D. Potts, Hiram Parker, Jr., S. L. Smith, J. L. Bright, A. Blythe, George W. Sterers, Ralph Aston, W. W. Heaton, Theodore Cooper, J. C. Chaffee, L. R. Harvey, R. L. Webb, Edward A. Magee, Arthur Price, J. G. Brosnaham, Hugh H. Pilkinton, J. H. Chasamer, R. T. Bennett, E. T. Phillippi, Philip Miller, John D. Ford, Nelson Ross, George M. Greene, John F. Bingham, J. H. Harmony, J. M. Emanuel, Henry Snyder, William A. Windsor, George W. Roche, John W. Saville, and J. B. Upham, to be Assistant-Engineers.

Paymasters.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to be a Paymaster, vice Paymaster W. Irving wholy retired from service; Assistant Paymaster F. C. Alley to be passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster G. L. Mead, nominated for promotion; Assistant Paymaster J. G. Barton to be Passed Assistant Paymaster, Vice Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. Woodnutt nominated for promotion, Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, Vice Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Watkins, William M. Barry, John W. Jordon, and L. D. Hurd to be Assistant Paymasters.

Surgeons.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Cooke to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon J. J. Gibson, deceased; John W. Ross, Theodore Hanly, and H. M. Martin to be Assistant Surgeons; Master F. M. Sheppard, now on retired district, to be a Lieutenant on that list.

Marine Corps.

First Lieutenant Frederick H. Corrie to be Captain in Marine Corps, vice J. H. Gaines, dismissed; Second Lieutenant D. P. Mannix to be First Lieutenant in Marine Corps, vice Corrie, promoted; John D. Smeyser and Julius C. Shaller to be Second Lieutenants in Marine Corps.

Naval Affairs.

The United States monitor Terror, now at Boston, has been ordered to Hampton Roads, and from thence will be towed by a tug to Havana and remain in that harbor with the monitor Saugus, which is now there, until further orders.

Master Josiah M. Wilson, U. S. N., having failed to pass the Examination Board for promotion, has been placed on the retired list.

Orders have been given from the Navy Department to have the screw steamer Palos, at Boston, fitted immediately for sea, to take the place of the Oneida in the Asiatic Squadron.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew and Sharswood.

This morning the following cases were decided:—

The Commonwealth ex rel. Gordon et al. vs. Graham et al. Opinion by Read, J. This is a writ of *quo warranto*, and the suggestion filed and verified by affidavit sets forth the charter of incorporation of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation of the city of Philadelphia, and that at the regular annual election for the members of the Board of Trustees of said congregation, the said relators were in due and regular form of law elected as a Board of Trustees of said congregation, and have been recognized by the session of said congregation as being in full communion with the said church, and it then charges that the defendants have, notwithstanding, used and do still use the franchises, offices, privileges, and liberties of Board of Trustees of said congregation, and have usurped and do usurp upon the Commonwealth therein, to the great damage of the Constitution and laws thereof, whereupon the said relators pray the process of law against the said defendants to answer to the said Commtnwealth, by what warrant they claim to have, use, and enjoy the franchises, offices, privileges, and liberties aforesaid.

This Court has jurisdiction of this case, and it is a proper case for the issuing of a writ of *quo warranto* (Commonwealth vs. Arrison, 15 S. and R. 127; Same vs. Woelpper, 3 S. and R. 29), as settled by the uniform course of decision and practice for more than half a century. This writ was allowed by the Chief Justice, and the rule to show cause is entirely dispensed with (citing cases). In these cases motions to quash were made, and in the first the writ was quashed, whilst in the second the motion to quash the writ was overruled. Since the case in 4 Casey, which was thirteen years ago, motion to quash seem to have fallen into disuse, and the course pointed out by the act of the 14th of June, 1836, has been pursued, the defendants either answering, pleading, or demurring to the suggestion filed. Upon a motion to quash it must be for some defect in the suggestion itself and not for any matter outside of it. Mere defects in the form that can be amended will not be regadred. All the affidavits and evidence that have been put before us by either side must be laid aside, and we must confine our attention to the suggestion alone. The suggestion seems regular in form, and if demurred to it would seem might hold water. It asserts the title of the relators, which, if demurred to would seem to be sufficient. We do not so decide now, but a reasonable doubt, or rather a reasonable belief, that such might be the case must oblige us to refuse the motion. We express no opinion whatever upon the merits which have been so ably argued by the counsel on both sides, and confine ourselves to the naked legal question arising out of the motion to quash. The motion to quash the writ of *quo warranto* is overruled.

By Sharswood, J:—

McKibbin vs. Martin. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. vs. Woelpper. Appeal from the Commen Pleas of Chester county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of the appellant.

McKibben vs. Kline. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Morris vs. Harding. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.:—

Thomas Scarbrook vs. The Swathmore College, owner, and Hugh McIlwain, contractor. Certiorari to the Common Pleas of Delaware county. Writ quashed.

John E. Wynkoop vs. Lewis Seal. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

George Cadwalader et. al. vs. J. W. Heylman, et al. Certificate of Nisi Prius. Decree reversed and decree entered for complainants.

A Professional Rape—Heavy Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Sarah Gore, a young married woman about twenty-eight years of age, was called up to receive judgment upon a conviction of perjury, in preferring, for the purpose of blackmail, a false charge of rape against a Mr. Wiemer, who upon his trial was acquitted.

The Judge in passing sentence addressed the prisoner as follows:—

The motion for a new trial in your case has been withdrawn, and you are now before the Court for sentence. I have considered the appeal made in your behalf by your counsel, Mr. Bregy. The mercy of the Court, which was invoked in your behalf, is a mercy based upon a sound discretion. It is not a weak sympathy with crime or with criminals. In your case there is nothing to commend it to our favorable consideration. The crime of which you are convicted, was one necessarily involving premeditation. It was not the result of a passion or of provocation. You deliberately and falsely charged a respectable citizen with the high crime of rape upon your person, and having made it you brought him into this court for trial, and upon that trial you committed wilful, deliberate, and corrupt perjury in order to convict him. You did all you could to consign an innocent man for a long term of years to the penitentiary, and to blast his reputation for all time. Nor is this all. I have judicial knowledge of the fact that you have made similar charges against several other respectable citizens, for the purpose of extorting money, and that in some of these cases you have been successful.

But Mr. Weimer would not submit to your demands, and he appealed to a jury of his fellow-citizens, and they have vindicated him, and he has also brought you to the bar of justice, for which he deserves the thanks of every good citizen.

Your offense is one which can receive no mercy here. While we give a burglar the extreme penalty of the law, we can do no less in a case like this. A man had better have twenty burglars in his house than one such woman as you. A burglar may steal the property of the citizen. You would rob him of his good name and make him infamous in the community, as well as sow the seeds of discord in his domestic relations.

The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $500 to the Commonwealth for the use of the county, that you pay the costs of prosecution, and that you undergo an imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern district by separate or solitary confinement at labor for the period of seven years, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

A Charge of Robbing the Mails.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning H. G. Burnell was put upon trial for secreting, embezzling, and stealing letters from the mails. It was testified that he was the mail agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between this city and Pittsburg, occupying a special car with the clerks. On the 31st of December, Mr. Wood, one of the clerks, observed him examining various letters, holding them up to the light, opening them slightly with his pencil, and feeling them as if to ascertain their contents; and then he was seen to open several and thrust them into a pigeon-hole at the bottom of his case. When he discovered that he had been watched he staggered about the car and fell upon a lounge in the car, as if he was drunk.

The conductor of the train was apprised of the circumstance, and a despatch was sent to Harrisburg, and when the train reached that city a constable stepped on board and arrested him. The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 10, 1870.

There is a little more activity in the Loan market to day than usual of late, and the demand is fairly distributed among our business men, but it still falls far short of previous years at this period. The banks are not discounting much outside their circle of customers, but the outside market is very amply supplied with money, and as good paper is yet rather scarce there is some competition among lenders, and the rates are unusually low.

We quote demand loans on good collateral security at 4@5 per cent., and good notes are in demand as low as 6 per cent.

Gold opened this morning at 111, declined to 110⅝, and about noon stood at 110¾, with a tendency indicating a further fall before the close of the day.

Government bonds are all better than at the close of business yesterday, the currency 6s being particularly strong.

There was a fair business done at the Stock Board, and prices were strong. State sixes sold at 106¾ for the second series, and the war loan at 101¾. There was a lively demand for City sixes, and sales were made of the old issues at 100, and of the new at 101¾. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 90.

Reading Railroad was dull, but strong. Sales at 48⅝@48¾, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull, but steady; sales at 57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅝; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 27½, b. o.

Canal stocks were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 30@30¼. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were neglected, and we have no sales to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2d se. c.	106¾	300 sh Read.	.is. 860. 48·31
$500 do	106¾	100 do	.b60. 48¾
$6900 City 6s, N.	.is. 101¾	100 do	.831 wn. 48¾
$2000 do	.is. 101¾	000 do	.is. b60. 48¾
$1400 do	.is. 101¾	300 do	.b30. 48¾
$2000 do	101¾	100 do	.s60. 48¾
400 do	Old. is. 100	100 do	48·44
$600 do	Old. 100	300 do	.b60. 48¾
$2500 do. Mun. c.	101¾	12 sh Cam & Am.	116¾
$1100 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots	101¾	2 sh Penna R.	57¾
		8 do	.s5wn. 57¾
$2000 N Penna 6s	91	2 sh N Pa R.	36¾
$5000 Hunt & B Top 1st mt	84	12 sh Lel Val.	54¾
$1000 Phila & Erie	87	300 sh Ph & Erie.	b60. 27¾
$3000 Ca & Bur 6s	82	50 sh Leh N St.	30
$2000 Le gold 1	90	100 do	.s60. 30¼

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111	10·16 A. M.	110¾
10·01 "	110¾	10·20 "	110¾
10·05 "	111	11·22 "	110¾
10·07 "	111¼	11·12 "	110¾
10·08 "	111¼	12·15 "	110¾
10·09 "	111¼	12·00 M	110¾
11·14 "	111		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110¾; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109¾@109⅝; do., July, 1865, 107⅞@108⅛; do. do., 1867, 108¾@109; do., 1868,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

IS GRANT TRYING TO FORM A PERSONAL PARTY?

From the N. Y. Sun.

It has been cautiously but significantly given out that General Grant intends in every event to be a candidate for re-election. This being so, it seems impossible to account for his persistent pursuit of a policy which directly tends to the destruction of the Republican party, except upon the hypothesis that he is resorting to the desperate expedient of trying to form a personal party, and run as its nominee in 1872 over the ruins of the organization that in 1868 placed him in the White House.

Though the attempt to organize a personal political party is hostile to the genius of our institutions, it is not beneath the ambition of a really great man. The attempt to form such a party in this country has been made in two conspicuous instances. De Witt Clinton tried it in the State of New York, and General Jackson on the wider theatre of the Union. Each possessed mental and personal qualities admirably adapted to give the experiment the best possible show for success, and both made the endeavor at periods in our political history when, if ever, the attempt might have ben crowned with triumph.

Clinton was a statesman of the broadest views and the highest reach of intellect, a skilful and successful politician, a man of vigorous will and indomitable courage, who idolized the State of New York, to which he and his family had rendered distinguished services. He made the effort to form a personal party during the war with England, when the Federal party was going to pieces. But, when he ran for the Presidency in opposition to Madison, a very unpopular candidate, though he was able to carry his own State by a peculiar combination of circumstances, he failed to obtain the vote of any other Republican State, and was ingloriously beaten.

With political prospects seemingly blasted forever, Clinton soon promulgated the policy of constructing our present canals. The war was over, old issues had passed away, party lines were partially obliterated, and the public mind of New York was prepared to appreciate the bold conception of connecting the western and nothern lakes with the Hudson river by means of the Erie and Champlain canals. There was a strong Clintonian party in existence; but throughout the dozen years that intervened between the bright day when Clinton, spade in hand, amid the booming of cannon and the acclamations of thousands of spectators, broke ground for the Erie Canal, down to the wintry night when, in the quiet of his library, while preparing a message to the Legislature, the pen dropped from his hand and his heart ceased to beat, it was not the Clintonian party that gave him victory in his memorable contests with Tompkins, Tallmadge, Root, and Van Buren, but it was the canals that always tided him over all obstacles, and bore him in triumph to the State Capitol.

But Governor Clinton's partially successful effort to form a personal party in New York deprived him of a political following in the other portions of the Union, and neither of the great parties of the country would accept him as their leader. Though one of the ablest statesmen in the republic, he attained and kept power in this State by modes which rendered his election to the Presidency an impossibility.

General Jackson's attempt to form a personal party was a more signal failure than that of Governor Clinton. The victory of New Orleans had given him a wide popularity. Amid the dissolution of parties in the Monroe era, he wrote a series of letters clearly indicating that he was in favor of forming a political combination out of the dissolving factions, of which he was to be the central figure. His bold ideas, his military fame, his lofty courage, his inflexible will, the irresistible magnetism which he shed all around him, his political catholicity, the chaotic condition of old organizations, and his position as the representative man of the Mississippi valley, all seemed to indicate that Jackson's efforts to found a personal party might be crowned with success. He tried the experiment as a Presidential candidate in 1824, backed by a numerous and powerful body of friends, and he failed. He then fell into wiser hands. The Democratic Republican party made him their candidate against Mr. Adams, and he was elected. Since that event nobody has tried to organize a personal party on any considerable scale, unless we include in this category the ridiculous failures of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson.

To compare General Grant as a statesman of ideas, as a politician capable of drawing around him and binding to his standard incongruous elements, as a civil leader in difficult times, whose words and example can electrify the masses of the people—we say, to attempt to compare him with De Witt Clinton or Andrew Jackson, borders on the absurd. And yet, it looks as if he was going to try the experiment of forming a personal party to perpetuate his feeble hold upon the Presidency. That he will fail in a field where Clinton and Jackson did not succeed, is a foregone conclusion. The wonder is that he should be so foolish as to make the attempt.

General Grant's attachment to the Republican party is very weak. Indeed, he never belonged to it, nor even claimed to belong to it until it had become necessary to his elevation. Previous to his inauguration he informed Mr. McClure of Pennsylvania that he had not been a Republican. His selection of a Cabinet verifies this declaration. Not a member of it was the choice for that position of the Republican party of the State whence he came. With perhaps one exception they are men of very moderate attainments, sinking into dwarfs by the side of the distinguished leaders of the party, and therefore owing their elevation solely to him, and likely to wield the great influence of their positions for the promotion of his ambitious schemes and the gratification of his personal aspirations.

The many strange appointments he has made, and, indeed, the general distribution of his patronage, seem to spring from the same motive as that which controlled the selection of his Cabinet. He likes to be surrounded by small men in the White House and the departments, who will owe their advancement solely to him. He desires to be followed by a train of beneficiaries throughout the country, many of them incompetent and extremely unpopular, some of them dishonest, and the great body of them without any claims upon the Republican party; but like the Swiss guards of Louis, they will fight for the chieftain who discovered their merits and pays their wages.

Upon what other principle than the hypothesis we have suggested can we account for General Grant's appointing so many of his relations to office? How otherwise can we explain his readiness to confer high and lucrative places upon those who have given him valuable presents, thus suggesting unfavorable comparisons between himself and Andrew Johnson, whom he was so eager to drive from the White House by an impeachment? How else can we account for his alacrity to accept gifts from anybody, and of any kind, from houses and lands down to horses and dogs, thus sinking his great office into contempt before all the people? Knowing that this disgraceful practice will of itself so bring him into reproach as to render it impossible for the Republican party to renominate him, that it tends directly to the destruction of the confiding organization which made him President, he must look upon the destruction of the party with cool indifference, though determined "to make a good thing out of it while it lasts," and resolved, through the agency of a "Grant party," to take his chances for a re-election in 1872.

That General Grant will be utterly disappointed in his personal aspirations, it needs no prophet to predict. That he may succeed in ruining the party which trusted him is quite possible. That he will be able to advance even in sight of the point where Clinton and Jackson failed, is to the last degree improbable. That he will be dismissed from the White House on the 4th of March, 1873, with the same indifference, not to say contempt, that followed the departure of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, history will doubtless record.

HOW TO RETRENCH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

How well certain underground premises are paved with good intentions, most people have heard. Merely to will, in a vague, lukewarm fashion, that wrongs should be righted, does not right them. We have had talk enough about retrenchment, and that policy would seem to have a superabundance of friends; yet they served it as a bushel of snowballs might a cold tea-kettle which they were expected to raise to the boiling point by an evolution of their latent heat. We propose to offer a few suggestions to those members of Congress who are heartily desirous of reducing the national expenditures:—

I. Our naval service is too costly. We need not keep so many vessels afloat in a time of general peace. We have too many officers on duty, and far too many drawing pay for whom no duty can be invented. Congress ought to cut down our naval establishment, and direct that all superfluous officers be mustered out. We cannot afford to pay men for doing nothing, nor to find or make work for those who have nothing to do.

II. It is monstrous impolicy to lay up old vessels in ordinary, and pay men to look on while they rot. Better sell them, if only for so much scrap-iron and oven-wood. When we come to want fighting vessels again these will be found entirely out of date, if not ruined by corrosion. Sell them, if only to be broken up.

III. We have too many navy yards. We believe both the Brooklyn and Philadelphia should be discontinued and sold out. If our yard were forty miles up the Hudson, it would be safer from hostile assault or skulking treason, and it ought not to cost half to remove it that the present site would sell for. So the Charlestown yard should be given up or consolidated with the Portsmouth. It is thoroughly imbedded in a dense population, and should be promptly extricated. We would suggest Portsmouth, West Point, and some place just above New Orleans on the Mississippi (instead of Pensacola) as the locations for our three only navy yards, selling out all the others.

IV. Our army should be cut down one-half—we mean the officers. Four regiments of good dragoons, well led, would be worth twenty regiments of infantry and artillery on the plains. Railroads are our true peacemakers. Run one through Arizona and another through our Northern territories, appoint honest Quakers for Indian agents, and subject all who sell "fire-water" to Indians to drumhead court-martial—taking care first to burn their liquor if it will burn, and destroy it some other way if it will not—and four regiments of dragoons will better guard our settlements than our army now does. Let our regiments be few, and let all supernumerary officers be mustered out forthwith.

V. We have a large assortment of mints, assay offices, etc., which seem to us not particularly ornamental while not at all useful. Let us have some of them sold out—that at Denver, for one. It is not earning its salt, and its prospect is not improving. We have more mints and assay offices than we had fifteen to twenty years ago, when we were producing far more gold and silver than now. Let every one go of which the annual cost is more than one per cent. of the metal coined or assayed therein. If that rule should condemn our assay office, abolish it.

VI. If we shall be so fortunate as to get rid of the franking privilege, let the cost of printing for Congress be cut down at least half, and dismiss the army of holders, backers, etc., lodged in the vaults of the Capitol. The contingent expenses of Congress should surely be reduced one-half.

VII. As to judicial and other salaries, it should be borne in mind that, through the appreciation of our currency, they are at least twenty per cent. higher than they were ten months ago, and will be at least ten per cent. higher still whenever we shall have returned to specie payments. Hasten that happy day!

—The above are but points. They might be largely extended. Republicans in Congress! the country expects much of you in the way of retrenchment. Let her not be disappointed!

BOUTWELL AS A SEAL FISHER.

From the N. Y. World.

The busy brain of Boutwell contains convolutions which the ordinary mind is quite incapable to enumerate or to comprehend. But even all the fertility of resources which he has heretofore displayed is thrown into dim eclipse by his recent financial device, whereby he purposes to take under his own immediate control the fisheries of Alaska.

It is lamentable to remark that this proposition is received with ridicule by that portion of the press which saw nothing preposterous in the other expedients which our "child in finance," as a disrespectful English print had the hardihood to call him, has contributed to the relief of the Treasury and the entertainment of mankind. There are really reasons why the philanthropic mind should contemplate with equanimity, and even with gratification, the spectacle of a Boutwell traversing the waters of Sitka with a harpoon in one hand and a blubber-spade in the other, denuding the backs no longer of his countrymen, but of the glossy and learned seal whose acquaintance Mr. Ex-Secretary Seward professes himself so proud to have made, and "trying out," not the patience of mankind, but only the blubber of the long-suffering walrus.

The recent precipitation of Mr. Seward upon his native soil makes this topic particularly timely. Pains past are present pleasures, and it is in accordance with the nature of man that we should forget in the fresh agonies daily inflicted upon us by a Boutwell the pangs which we were wont to suffer from a Seward. By comparison with the administration of President Grant, the administration of President Lincoln has been lifted into sublimity; and by the standard of a Boutwell, the memory of a Seward has come to seem an amiable and pleasant thing. Nevertheless, it must be owned he was a nuisance. Let alone the outrages upon public justice and private freedom which he prostituted his position to perpetrate, have we forgotten the dreary oratory which he used to deliver in soliloquy in the garden of his sweet retreat at Auburn, and which he subsequently procured to be printed? The general public, too happy, like Virgil's husbandman, if only it had known its own happiness, could refrain from reading these utterances of the sibylline Seward. But what journalist whose dismal duty it was to wade through that weary waste of words, if haply he could find floating therein some faint foreshadowing of a coherent notion or some fragment of exposition of official policy, has forgotten the horrors of the task? The speech entered into his soul. But Mr. Seward went to Alaska. In that blest region there was no telegraph through which he might promulgate himself. There was no newspaper to print him. There were no frequent postal facilities by which he could devastate the newspapers of his distant home. There was even no audience which could writhe under his voice. Of course, he made speeches. As with the dogs of the fervid Watts, it was his nature to. But he could not inflict them upon other people. He addressed the Oregon, and heard no sound, save his own dashings. Sweet peace came upon us, and the land had rest.

But, though Seward was thus an element in the sum of human misery, we cheerfully concede that he was as balm to Boutwell. In his arrests, indeed, he fell alike upon the evil and the good. But the much more serious infliction of his eloquence only embittered the lives of those who for their sins were condemned, or from their own depravity deliberately elected, to undergo it. But the bitterness of Boutwell comes home to the business and bosom of every man. He is about our bed and about our path, and spying out, for purposes of revenue, all our ways. The performance of any commercial transaction whatever involves a certain votive offering to the inefficiency with which he has managed the finances of the nation. Let him by all means go to Alaska and skin seals. That will really add to the national wealth, and it will immeasurably enhance the national happiness. He may, indeed, come back. But he will in the meantime have at least learned how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong. He might be easily borne with in a subdued condition. See how much a sojourn in Sitka has improved Mr. Seward. He has actually declined a public reception. Does anybody suppose that the unregenerate Seward whom we knew before he had been purged and chastened by a course of frozen tallow and walrus-blubber would not have leaped into the embraces of any municipality which offered him such an opportunity for the public utterance of his bland unintelligibilities? Who knows but that Boutwell might return to us in a similarly frozen frame of mind? Of course, there is no hope that Mr. Seward is congealed into permanent silence. The fruitful southwest gale of April will thaw him, and he will gush again. But even the temporary absence of Boutwell would give us a chance to establish the finances beyond even his powers of prostration. And even the temporary absence of Boutwell would, in any case, be such a boon that we need not inquire, with too curious a solicitude, into what may happen after he comes back.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION—REPUBLICANS STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The returns indicate that at the election in New Hampshire the Republicans succeeded in retaining their ascendancy in the State, electing their candidate for Governor and securing a majority in the Legislature.

This will send Mr. Cragin back to the United States Senate, and as he is an ardent friend of the administration of General Grant, his return to the Senate chamber may be regarded as among the most important results of the election.

The vote was large, but the Republican majority was considerably reduced, being only about fifteen hundred against between three and four thousand last year. The heavy vote may be accounted for from the fact that the sleighing was good "from the sea to the Coos, above the Upper Coos," giving all parties a fair chance to test their relative strength at the polls. Why did not the Democracy carry the State? Let us see.

But a few days ago the Democracy of New Hampshire never had a brighter prospect to redeem the State from radical thraldom. The eruptions among the radicels, the throwing up of such segments as the labor reform faction under Sam Flint, and the temperance faction under the Rev. Mr. Barrows, afforded them opportunities of conciliating a respectable portion of the radical party, and winning them permanently to the Democratic side. Some of the prominent Democratic papers in the State, and the most prominent Democratic organ nearest home favored a recognition of the radical malcontents. On the other hand old line Democrats spurned the idea of affiliation in any manner with their ancient foes, come in what garb they might. What followed? A regular plug muss between the Democratic State Central Committee and the State central organ, in which words common to the New York radical press, such as "unmitigated liars," "you lie, you villain," and other elegant phrases were bandied between them. Thus was a little private arrangement between the Democratic leaders and a few leading radical seceders knocked into a cocked hat, not absolutely by the defection of the anti-radicals themselves, but by the squabbles and wrangles, and jobbing railroad collisions and jobbing railroad collusions among the Democrats themselves.

Taking advantage of this Democratic discord, the radicals threw their whole strength into the canvass. From every section radical orators poured into the hills and valleys of the Granite State. The departments and the halls of Congress in Washington sent their orators to arouse their quailing and quivering clans. The grandeur of General Grant's military achievements was again depicted. The opposition to his statecraft was shown to be a weak invention of the enemy. The financial measures of his administration were presented in a strong light. The reduction of the national debt, the reduction in the price of gold, the gradual approach to the granite foundation of all trade, commerce, and nationality—specie payments—were portrayed in a light that first dazzled the eyes and then won the hearts of those radicals who were wavering in fidelity to the administration of their choice. Patriotic as the sons of New Hampshire are, and warmly sympathizing as they do with people struggling for freedom, the lukewarmness of the administration in regard to the non-recognition of the independence of Cuba was offset by the notorious and pregnant fact that a well-known New Hampshire Democrat, once occupying a high position in the affections of the New Hampshire people, and in the confidence of a New Hampshire ex-President, was and is now a paid advocate in the service of Spain to crush out republican liberty on the island of Cuba.

Our copious despatches render further comment upon the results of the first gun of the political campaign unnecessary. We must say, however, that in our opinion it was only the personal popularity of General Grant and the abominable dissensions and atrocious and inconceivably stupid conduct of the Democratic managers that plucked from the Democracy of New Hampshire the plume of leading the Democracy of the nation to certain success in 1872. Let the discordant Democracy in other States take warning.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT AND POLICY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Several Southern journals respond to the ideas recently advanced in these columns in regard to the true reconstruction policy of the South. It will be remembered that we deprecated the longer continuance of the ancient sectional animosities which existed previous to and during the war, and counselled an acceptance by the South of the fundamental political consequences which have since been wrought out. We did this upon the ground that the old political antagonisms had been submitted to the tribunal of *dernier ressort*, the wager of battle, and had been decided adversely to the South; that in the resulting adjustments the South had no voice; that those adjustments being fully agreed upon and settled, forbearance and amnesty to the South became the duty as well as the true policy of the North; and finally, that all this had developed a corresponding obligation on the part of the South to forego its obstruction and accept the result in a spirit of restored nationality.

In reply to these ideas, it is urged that the South has not been permitted to exercise any free will in the reassumption of its *status* in the Union, and that no obligation, therefore, rests upon it. In the very nature of things, such a concession could not have been made. It would have been ridiculous to have consulted an enemy fresh from battle-fields, with hearts still beating with rage and bitter hatred, as to the conditions of peace, or the political *status* of the future. Of course, the South would have clung to the issues upon which the war was fought; in fact, we have seen that from the moment the Rebel armies laid down their arms, they took up the same old arguments they had used previous to the war. They have done little else than cry out against usurpation, and tyranny, and military despotism, and the intrusion of Northern people, ever since.

It was unfortunate for the whole country, and especially for the South, that the process of reconstruction was embarrassed and prolonged. Had it been consummated four years ago—even upon the basis finally adopted—we should have encountered less opposition, North as well as South. The ex-Rebels certainly had a more submissive temper then than now, and what seems almost unendurable in 1870 would have been accepted by them as unexpectedly lenient in 1866. They had a chastened spirit then which held their assertion in check.

We do not want the South to be humiliated or politically disabled, and we do not expect that its people will charge its purely social organization. We do maintain, however, that it ought, cheerfully and sincerely, to lay aside its revived sectional prejudice, together with all the old heresies which brought on the war. It must put away the idea that a State is in any respect greater than the nation, and that there is any one class of men whose political rights are less than those of another's. We would freely and fully concede to our Southern brethren equal freedom with ourselves to regulate their social, industrial, and political affairs under the Constitution. We would place them side by side with us in those respects, but not one step in advance or to the one side or the other of us.

With regard to the future but little can be said. The South holds its political destiny in its own hands, subject only to the restrictions of the Constitution as amended, and the spirit, either of conformation or resistance, which shall prevail. If it shall contend against accomplishment, and seek to revive dead issues, it can only retard its own material prosperity, and reject that equal participation in the political action of the future which we feel confident the moderate sentiment of the North is anxious to tender.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,063, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 3, 1869, $1000. 4 27 thstu

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, issued February 8, 1869, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 19 thstu*

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 30
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,862,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 81

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	30,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731 67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	963
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Burby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 15
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 sthth2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVAL.

THE PARHAM
SEWING MACHINE CO.
HAVE
REMOVED
FROM
No. 704 CHESNUT St.
TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,
224, 226 and 228
SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at 12 28 12t
Wholesale and Retail,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
108 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Peter Crans, Jr., while engaged yesterday afternoon in melting platina, back of No. 22 North Fifth street, was injured about the face and body by the explosion of oxy-hydrogen gas. He was taken to his home, No. 2037 Filbert street.

—About half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, the house of Mr. Simon Gartland, No. 35 South Thirteenth street, was entered by a young man through a window on Clover street. He got into the office, and was searching the fire-proof, which was open, when Mr. Gartland, who was asleep in the office, was aroused. The thief escaped.

—The Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Surgeons held their annual meeting on Tuesday, Dr. McCoart in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: —James McCoart, President; J. J. Corbyn, Vice-President; R. Koldewey, Recording Secretary; James Marshall, Corresponding Secretary; R. Jennings, Treasurer.

—It is stated that the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad will be put under contract for the grading as soon as the spring opens. Preliminary preparations for this work are now being made. The Stony Creek Railroad, which will run between Norristown and Lansdale, will, it is stated, be commenced this spring. The committee having charge of the matter passed over the route last week, in company with the engineer, for the purpose of arranging for a final survey.

—The Directors of the Second and Third Streets Railway Company have provided for an increase of the pay of conductors, the amount depending upon the length of service. Those who have been three years, without interruption, in the employment of the company receive an addition of fifty cents per day; for two years' uninterrupted service, an advance of twenty-five cents per day is allowed, and for one year thirteen cents, the increase being designed as a reward for faithful performance of duty.

—The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac met yesterday at one o'clock, at the Continental Hotel, in this city, to make arrangements for the second annual reunion of the society, to be held in this city on the 9th of April, 1870. There were present:—

General Rufus Ingalls, of New York, chairman; General John C. Robinson, of New York; General G. Mott, of New Jersey; General W. H. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania; General R. B. Potter, of New York; Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; and General George H. Thorpe, the secretary of the society.

It was decided that the meeting should be held at one o'clock on the 9th of April, an oration and poem to be delivered before the society at that hour, to be followed by the business meeting.

—An adjourned meeting of the convention of firemen to reorganize the Fire Department was held last night, in the house of the America Hose Company, on Jayne street, below Seventh. Mr. Frank Mills, of the Fame Hose Company, presiding, and William A. Porter, of the Mechanic Engine Company, acting as secretary. Seventy-five companies were represented. The committee on reorganization of the department reported a plan providing that the First, Fourth, and Seventh districts, as now constituted, shall be divided into northern and southern sections by the lines of Christian, Girard avenue, and Market street (West Philadelphia), respectively. It further provides that the First, Second, Third, and Fourth districts shall be divided into eastern and western sections by the line of Twelfth street, the Fifth and Sixth districts to remain as at present. The plan was adopted and will be presented to Councils today.

—The eleventh anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth, was celebrated last evening in the presence of a large congregation. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Malcolm the annual report was read by Mr. John D. Ford, showing that there are 212 active members, 9 life members, and 5 contributing members. During the year there were distributed 16,372 pages of tracts, 1146 houses visited and relief granted where required, 5250 books were distributed, invitation cards distributed, 436. The total receipts were, $250·34; expenses, $224·09. An address was then made by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church. An address was also made by the pastor of the church, Rev. G. A. Peltz, and the congregation were dismissed with the benediction. The officers of the association are:—President, F. C. Prindle; Vice-President, J. B. Lovell; Secretary, John Wield; Treasurer, J. K. Wilfong.

—Mr. H. C. Whitley, of the Secret Service Department, with others of the force, have just effected a very important detective operation in this city, which they have been for several weeks upon. Receiving information that a stone was being engraved here on which to counterfeit beer stamps, he set to work to discover the engraver and other parties concerned, and was successful, securing Frank Mackey, who has the reputation of being an old counterfeiter, and Morris H. Traubel, lithographer, whose place of business is at No. 409 Chesnut street. The first named was arrested two or three nights ago, with a valise in his possession containing a number of the counterfeit stamps, which, it is alleged, he had made an arrangement to sell. At that time, it is said, the transfer plate or stone was in the possession of the lithographer, it having been taken to him with the intention of having it improved. With a view to detect the lithographer under circumstances showing his connection with the work, it was arranged that the transfer plate should be obtained in the presence of Chief Whitley, and he and one of his assistants on Tuesday night, following the man who was to receive it up a dark stairway in their stocking feet, were present unobserved when the delivery was made and a portion of the money paid. The arrest then took place. Yesterday the accused were before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, and, waiving a hearing, were committed in default of bail for their appearance at the present term of the court. Bail in the case of Mr. Traubel was fixed at $20,000, of Mackey at $10,000.

—Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, Eli Wilmer, colored, residing at No. 425 Lynd street, between Fourth and Fifth and Coates and Green, struck and killed his wife. Wilmer resided in a small house at the place named, with his wife and six children, the oldest of whom is about twenty years of age. One of his children, about fourteen years of age, has her left arm paralyzed, and, according to the neighbors, Wilmer has been in the habit of beating this child. Yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, he met the child in the alley alongside of the house, and commenced beating her. For protection she ran into the house, and her mother, hearing her cries, came down stairs, carrying in her arms an infant of two months. The mother attempted to interfere in behalf of the child, but, in return, received a blow from her husband, which knocked her down. In falling she struck the left side of her head against the corner of the step in the room, and the result was that she never moved or spoke afterwards, and seemed to have died instantly. A large wound is observable on the side of the head, apparently fracturing the skull. Wilmer, who made no attempt to escape, was arrested a few minutes afterwards by Sergeant Donnelly and locked up at the Eleventh Ward Station House to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The prisoner is about forty-five years of age, and has been employed in a brick yard.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—There are 2000 colored voters in Connecticut.

—Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has vetoed the Female Suffrage bill.

—The Treasurer of Butler county, Ohio, is a defaulter to the tune of $100,000.

—It is believed that the House will pass Mr. Ingersoll's Air-Line Railroad bill.

—The investigation into the sale of cadetships appears to be nearly at an end.

—The question of female suffrage has been indefinitely postponed by the Missouri Legislature.

—Dr. Lewis L. Miller, for forty years a prominent physician, died yesterday at Providence, R. I.

—There was an immense excitement in the New York gold market yesterday, and enormous transactions are reported.

—An armed band of Ku-Klux entered Charlestown, West Virginia, the other morning, proceeded to the jail, and, overawing the officials, set all the prisoners free.

—The case of a Mr. Hatch, of Connecticut, said to be illegally restrained of his liberty by the Dominican Government, was brought before the Senate yesterday.

—The indications are that the proclamation announcing the adoption of the fifteenth amendment will be longer delayed on account of Georgia and Texas not being admitted.

—Mr. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of the State of Tennessee, having applied to General Lowell for an escort to protect him on his way home from the Ku-Klux, the citizens of Nashville have determined to furnish him with a guard of citizens.

—A committee of the Boards of Fire Underwriters, from all the cities of the Union, are in Washington for the purpose of having the tax of one and a half per cent. on the gross receipts of premiums removed. It is alleged that one-fifth of the entire profits of the business are absorbed by taxation.

Foreign Affairs.

—American securities are in demand in London.

—A conservative banquet took place in London last evening.

—Opposition is offered to the infallibility dogma by the German and Austrian bishops.

—A proposition declaring the Pope infallible in matters of faith and practice is now before the council.

CITY TRUSTS.

Another Meeting of the Board Yesterday.

A meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held yesterday, at the office of the Girard Trust, on Fifth street, above Chesnut—President William Welsh in the chair.

President William Allen, of Girard College, who, as usual, was present, presented his report of the condition and wants of the college. After some explanations, the various items of the report were referred to their appropriate committees with power to act.

Mr. George H. Stuart, chairman of the Committee on Household, reported that there was no insurance on any of the buildings within the college walls. The committee was authorized to have an insurance effected.

Messrs. George H. Stuart and Alexander Cattell were authorized to have the summer clothing for the pupils purchased.

Mr. John H. Michener, Chairman of the Committee on the Girard Estate within the city, reported that a fire had occurred in one of the dwellings on Girard street, damaging it to the extent of $2400, and on which there was but an insurance of $2000. The committee was authorized to increase the insurance on all the real estate within the city.

Various committees on the different trusts reported progress and were continued.

A code of by-laws for the government of the board were reported, to be considered at the next meeting.

A report was received from the officers of the Wills Hospital, and referred to the committee on that hospital.

Among matters of minor importance, it sets forth that building lots on three sides of the hospital property had been sold on mortgage, viz: 133 feet each on Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and 220 feet on Race, leaving the present size of the hospital lot 180 feet on Race street, extending of that width through to Cherry street 288 feet. The price obtained for the lots was $134,133·84. These lots have all been occupied by handsome dwellings, the interest on the mortgages amounting to $8048. In view of the increase of the means of the hospital, the late board of managers contemplated certain alterations and additions to the building, which the largely-increased work of the hospital seemed imperatively to demand.

No definite plan had been decided upon, but a favorite idea with some of the late board of managers was the erection of a suitable building on the Cherry-street front, with an entrance and exit on that street, for the treatment of the largely increased class of clinical patients, thus leaving the present building, with some alterations, such as an increase in the height of the stories or the addition of a French roof, for the better accommodation of those patients whose condition necessarily confines them to the wards of the hospital. It was further in contemplation to increase the medical staff, so as to afford closer examination into and attention to individual cases. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

In the House yesterday Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876:—

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and first promulgated in the year 1776, in the city of Philadelphia; and whereas, it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate by appropriate ceremonies the centennial anniversary of the remarkable and decisive event which constituted the 4th day of July, 1776, the birth day of the nation; and whereas, it is deemed fitting that upon the completion of the first century of its existence there shall be an exhibition of its natural resources and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, comparing them with those of older nations, which comparison it is vancement in the future; and whereas, no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to celebrate; and whereas, the exhibition should be a national celebration, undertaken by the people of the whole country, and therefore under the sole direction of the Congress of the United States, the consent of the State of Pennsylvania being first obtained for the exercise of suitable authority within its territorial limits; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc. That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held by the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That a commission, to consist of not more than three delegates from each State, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare a plan for holding the exhibition, and after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That these commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That in the same manner there shall be appointed three alternate commissioners from each State, who shall, in the order of seniority of appointment, assume the place and perform the duties of such commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the commission.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the commission shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the commission shall report to Congress at its next session a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; a suitable date for opening and for closing it; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the exhibition; a plan or plans of the proper buildings, etc., which may be required; a plan for conducting the finances and guaranteeing the expenses which will be incurred; the requisite Custom House regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That no compensation shall be paid the commissioners or their alternates; but their travelling expenses shall be paid to an amount not exceeding the usual mileage of members of Congress, for each delegate present at the session of the commission, to and from his residence and the place of meeting, and no other expenses shall be incurred by the commission in the prosecution of its duties, excepting only compensation for a competent clerk, unless duly authorized according to law.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that provision has been made for the exclusive control by the United States of the proposed exhibition, the President shall make, by the Department of State, proclamation of the same, setting forth the year in which the exhibition will take place and the city in which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same for publication in their respective countries.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

—A negro woman in Virginia, 71 years old, recently took it into her head to learn to read, write, and cipher: so she entered a school, and regularly every day brought ten cents which she paid to the teacher. She got along very well until near the close of the second week, when she "missed her lesson," and was ignominiously kept in during recess, much to her chagrin and greatly to her disappointment at not being permitted to "play wid the rest of the children."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·20 | MOON SETS..... 0·59
SUN SETS..... 6·01 | HIGH WATER..... 7·35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
America	Southampton	New York	Mar. 1
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar. 19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 17
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana via Nas	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, St. Thomas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Cardenas, do.
Schr Adeliza, Wright, Matanzas, do.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, Charleston, S. C., S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr John Price, which was reported as having arrived on Tuesday, was an error.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., March 8.—A ship is off this place, going in, name unknown. Wind NW.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, was up at Mobile 4th inst., for Liverpool.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst.

Barks Prometheus, Bradberring, and Uriel, Siebols, sailed from New York 8th inst. for Philadelphia, to load for Stettin.

Bark Arcadia, Larsen, hence, in Flushing Roads 23d ult. at anchor.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, from Cardenas for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe 8th inst.

Brig J. Crawford, at Mayaguez 17th ult., for Philadelphia.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, at Baltimore 8th inst. from Matanzas.

Schr Minnie Reppilier, Conover, 11 days from Cardenas, at New York yesterday.

Schr Marietta Stockton, Steelman, 10 days from Matanzas, at New York yesterday.

Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, hence, at Charleston 8th instant.

Schr R. & S. Corsen, from Wilmington, Del., at Charleston 8th inst.

Schr Alma, hence, below Boston 8th inst.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, hence, at Salem 7th inst.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 7th inst., with 48 bales cotton, 1 hhd. iron, 113 empty barrels, 18 boxes mdse., 16,000 feet lumber, and 275 tons phosphate rock.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Conover, of schr Minnie Reppilier, at Delaware Breakwater from Cardenas, reports that a new bark from Bath, Me., name unknown, was sunk in the harbor at Cardenas 25th ult. by a norther.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the first-class iron nun buoy, placed to mark Boon Island Ledge, Maine, broke adrift from its moorings in the gale of the 18th ult. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May next, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons, should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding six hundred (600) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate, on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Delivery of Coal."

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and
3 7 6t Quartermaster U. S. A.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29 6 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsim

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu† CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATI Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and fo the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an articl of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN. 6 21 f

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1039 Market street, below Eleventh, Philadelphia. Branch, No. 127 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 5

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds.

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

ZODIAC,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 stuwf

NEW GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 814 ARCH Street. 2 25 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition AT EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

2 21 tf FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SÆNGERBUND BAL MASQUE,

TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

Price of Tickets, $5, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady.
Additional Ladies' Tickets $1 each.
GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Carriages will set down heads South and take up heads North.
Spectators Ticket to Family Circle or Gallery, 50c.
Tickets to be had at G. Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chesnut street; L. Meyer, No. 1413 Chesnut street; Bookstands of Continental Hotel and Girard House. 3 5

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
BENEFIT—MISS MAY HOWARD.
Mr. Thomas Whiffin of Galton Company
and Miss Rosalie Jack appearing.
Nancy, Miss Howard. Oliver, Rosalie Jack.
OLIVER TWIST AND THE HAPPY PAIR.
Honeyton.....Mr. WHIFFIN
Mrs. Honeyton.....Miss HOWARD
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Saturday Night—Benefit of C. A. McMANUS.
MISS LAURA KEENE ON MONDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 10, The Management takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to twelve nights, with the eminent Artist, MR. CHARLES FECHTER, who will make his fourth appearance in Philadelphia.
Supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
In Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....Mr. FECHTER
Ophelia.....Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
Laertes.....Mr. C. BANGS
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON—OTOROON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
FIRST WEEK OF LOTTA.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
LOTTA in six different characters, with Songs and Dances.
LOTTA MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
In preparation, LOTTA'S New Piece,
HEARTS' EASE.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
Unanimous Approbation by the press.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10,
The Humorous Comedy, in four acts, of
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON.
FRIDAY, 11th, MISS MULTON.
SATURDAY MATINEE Postponed.
By request, SATURDAY NIGHT, extra performance.
Reserved seats, six days in advance.
Admission $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
The famous LAURIE, JOHN, CHARLES, EDWARD HENRY, and Mlle LAURI. Mr. W. H. MAFFLIN.
WONDERFUL RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
DEROSA Grand Ballet

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

A BOARD OF INDIAN INSPECTORS.

The bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson "to promote the civilization of Indians, and to prepare them for the rights and duties of citizenship," is apparently designed to systematize the work which the President entrusted, some months ago, to a commission composed of gentlemen of the highest standing. The efficiency of their labors was much weakened by the conflict of authority arising from diverse laws and the want of a clear understanding in regard to the extent of their powers. The new bill, if passed, will obviate, to a great extent, these difficulties. It will entrust to the proposed board (of which the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the time being, are members) the supervision of all expenditures for the benefit of "Indians in amity with the United States," and with the general management of the friendly tribes, while the hostile Indians will be left to the control of the War Department. The experience of the country has demonstrated that the first essential step in civilizing the Indian is a thorough flogging. Nearly every formidable tribe has in turn undergone this process, and there can be no enduring peace on the frontiers until those tribes which are still vain and foolish enough to imagine that they can defy the Government and massacre white men with impunity are overwhelmingly defeated and humbled by American soldiers. The great defect in our system arises from the inadequacy of the means hitherto provided for the management of the Indians after they have been compelled to sue for peace. The practical working of the machinery of the Indian Bureau has been to the last degree disgraceful and deficient. An expenditure of millions of dollars per annum has been so badly mismanaged that it has done, on the whole, infinitely more harm than good. It has tended rather to foment new wars than to maintain peace. It has done more to brutalize the Indian than to elevate him. It has served to enrich a horde of white rascals, from the heads of bureaus and pretentious superintendents down to cheating agents, while it has contaminated the Indian with all the curses, and endowed him with none of the blessings, of civilization. White tax-payers and the nominal red recipients of the liberal appropriations which are continually made by Congress have been alike victimized, without any substantial and permanent good being accomplished, or any other positive result being clearly perceptible than the perpetual reiteration of the old story that Indian agents, superintendents, and contractors amass wealth, while the Indians under their charge grow poor, and in some cases literally starve to death.

If this system cannot be improved it had better be abolished *in toto*. It would be quite as honest and creditable for the nation to abrogate all the old treaties by a sweeping law, as to continue to permit swindling agents to rob the Indians of the benefits we have only pretended to confer. The new bill, however, embodies a reform which may do much good, and can in no event make bad worse. It will prove a difficult task, under the most favorable circumstances, "to civilize, Christianize, and make productive citizens of the Indians." The experiment has been tried over and over again on American soil. The labors of the Moravians, the Jesuits, the Quakers, and other sects have not unfrequently been attended with partial success, but they have rarely been able to render any considerable body of Indians proof against the contaminating vices of civilization. Judicious labors conducted among tribes which saw no white men save the few who exercised a positively good influence have nearly always proved fruitful, but such isolation has been, as a rule, a prime requisite of success, and it is extremely difficult to guard the friendly tribes from contaminating associations. In a few instances even this difficulty has been partially overcome, however, and it may still be possible, by a vigorous and combined effort of the Government and the religious bodies of the country, to save and elevate a considerable proportion of the aborigines. If Senator Wilson's bill becomes a law, this question will probably be thoroughly tested. The nation has demonstrated its ability to safely incorporate in one body politic not only all the diverse races of Europe but the sable African, and it is opening up a place for John Chinaman. So let us not settle down into the conviction that extermination affords the only permanent solution of the Indian problem until the new Board of Inspection has had a fair chance to try its hand at civilizing the natives.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

In spite of the law providing that criminals sentenced to death shall be privately executed, means were devised at Huntingdon on Wednesday last to enable thousands of persons to witness the execution of Bohner and Bodenberg. Thronging crowds are as eager now as in the days of our ancestors to witness "a hanging match;" and while the injunctions of the law are fulfilled with the utmost fidelity in Philadelphia and a few of the more populous interior counties of the State, they are practically a dead letter in many localities. When other devices fail, deputy sheriffs by the hundred are sworn in, and the spirit of the existing statute is shamefully disregarded. This evil, coupled with the analogous one of imperfect arrangements made by bungling sheriffs, clearly indicates the necessity of new legislation on the subject. In France, we believe, one man superintends all the executions in every part of the empire, and if we must continue to hang men, there can be but little doubt that this unpleasant duty would be more skilfully and humanely performed if it was entrusted to an official who was fully impressed with the necessity of a strict compliance with the law requiring privacy, and at the same time competent to avoid the painful scenes of legal butchery which are from time to time reported in this and other States.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

In the National House of Representatives yesterday, Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for the proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to take place at Philadelphia in the year 1876. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, is an excellent preliminary step in the direction of a definite arrangement for the grand national event, and it ought to receive the candid consideration of Congress. It provides for the creation of a commission, to consist of not more than three delegates from each State, whose duty it shall be to prepare a plan for holding a great international exhibition, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, and to select a suitable site for the erection of the necessary buildings within the corporate limits of the said city. The commissioners are to be appointed within one year after the passage of the act, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in addition to these, three alternate commissioners for each State are to be appointed, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of the original commissioners when they shall be unable from any cause to attend the meetings of the commission. The commission is to report to Congress at its next session a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; a suitable date for opening and for closing; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the exhibition; a plan or plans for proper buildings; a plan for conducting the finances and guaranteeing the expenses that may be incurred; the requisite custom house regulations for the introduction into this country of articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and all other necessary details. The commissioners are not to receive any compensation, and their travelling expenses are not to exceed the mileage of members of Congress, and the commission is not authorized to incur any expense, except for a competent clerk, unless authorized according to law.

Whenever the President of the United States shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the exclusive control by the United States of the proposed exhibition, the President is to make, by the Department of State, a proclamation of the same, setting forth the year in which the exhibition will take place, and the city in which it is to be held, and he is to communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same for publication in their respective countries.

Independently of every other consideration, there is an historical propriety in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia that cannot be disputed, but in addition to this there is no other city on the continent that presents so many advantages for the proper holding of a great international exhibition. New York some years ago attempted to rival the first great exhibition in London in 1851, and made a dead failure of it, which ought to be sufficient to prevent Congress from attempting anything of the kind in that locality again. Here we have ample space in our Park for all the necessary buildings, and we have ample accommodations for the comfortable lodging of all the strangers who may come to rejoice with us in the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of our national existence. There are certainly a sufficient number of disinterested men in Congress to acknowledge the proper claims of Philadelphia in this matter, and we do not doubt that all the essential features of Mr. Morrell's bill will receive the votes of a large majority of both houses.

The bill for the payment of the State Historian and his clerical force for the last year was passed by the State Senate yesterday, with an amendment reducing the clerk hire from $5800 to $3200. It would be a matter of great gratification to us if we could discover what benefits are derived from the labors of the State Historian by anybody but himself. If in the matter of clerk hire alone he contrives to run up a bill of $5800, what must his own expenses be? The fact is that the State Historianship is a job for the especial purpose of taking as much money as possible out of the State Treasury for the benefit of certain individuals, and it would not be continued for a day if the Legislature were composed of honest men who had the interests of the public at heart. It is not as great a swindle, perhaps, as some others perpetrated under legislative auspices, but it is a swindle of sufficient magnitude to demand emphatic condemnation.

Northern Pacific Railroad.—The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad held their annual meeting in New York yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Directors:—

J. Gregory Smith	St. Albans, Vt.
Richard D. Rice	Augusta, Me.
Thomas H. Canfield	Burlington, Vt.
William R. Ogden	Chicago, Ill.
J. Edgar Thomson	Philadelphia, Penn.
George W. Cass	Pittsburg, Penn.
William G. Fargo	Buffalo, N. Y.
Benjamin P. Cheney	Boston, Mass.
Frederick Billings	Woodstock, Vt.
William Windom	Winona, Minn.
Samuel M. Felton	Philadelphia, Penn.
Charles B. Wright	Philadelphia, Penn.
James Stinson	Chicago, Ill.

The Directors subsequently completed the organization of the company by electing J. Gregory Smith, President; R. D. Rice, Vice-President; A. H. Barney, Treasurer; Samuel Wilkeson, Secretary. Arrangements were also made for the immediate and energetic prosecution of the great work. The first section to be undertaken will be from Duluth to Red river, and the expectation is that that portion of the road will be constructed before the close of the present year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOYS'

CLOTHING,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

EVERY VARIETY OF YOUTHS' WEAR, MADE IN HIGHEST STYLE, AND OF THE FINEST GOODS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors having failed to carry out the resolution instructing them to open the Library on Sundays, which was passed by a large majority at the meeting of the Company held February 15, all Stockholders, whether in favor of Sunday opening or not, who hold that the Directors are bound to obey the instructions given them at the meetings of the Company, are invited to meet at *Old Horticultural Hall, S. W. corner Broad and Walnut streets, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock*, to express their disapprobation of the course pursued by the Board, and to take such action in the premises as they may deem expedient.

William V. McGrath,	G. Morgan Eldridge,
Thomas F. Bakemore,	S. M. Anderson,
Henry C. Hunter,	Albert G. Frooland,
A. J. Gallagher,	John L. Redner,
Charles J. Rainey,	John C. Granger,
M. Paxson,	B. F. Hart,
Charles P. Bicknell,	S. Castner, Jr.,
A. K. Womrath,	Samuel W. Pennypacker,
John Noble,	Edward J. Tiel,
John A. Sloan,	Joseph E. Poulte,
Thomas Graham,	Thomas Hockley,
William D. Wetherill,	John B. Stauffer,
Charles A. Lagen,	H. K. Fairgrieve,
John A. Snyder,	D. K. Dallam,
F. K. Womrath,	R. Duncan Coombs,
Joseph Cooper,	J. Warner Knox,
Richard W. Poulty,	U. W. McMillan,
John Hoskins,	Edward B. Tyson,
Charles Henry Roney,	J. R. P. Zell,
J. Harry Dugdale,	H. F. Milligan,
Charles Hoskins,	A. Wessell,
Louis Shaw,	Stephen Fagen,
Thomas Mellwee.	And others. 3 10thtu2t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.

SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.

General approval by the public of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey:
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. [3 7

Admission.....25 cents.

Including the entire collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A REPETITION OF

PROF. HENRY MORTON'S

GREAT LECTURE ON

SOLAR ECLIPSES,

On MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

For the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, illustrated by NEW, BRILLIANT, and STARTLING EXPERIMENTS.

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.

Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 3 10

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHORAL CONCERT

IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 2 P. M.

The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by Mr. G. B. SNYDER,

And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.

Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.

TICKETS { Adults.....50 cents / Children, under twelve years.....25 "

Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. 2 7 11t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "HOW TO SAY THINGS,"

a Lecture by PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER, the Popular Elocutionist.

At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and humorous lecture at the Academy of Music, On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 3 10th2t

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

BENEFIT OF LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.

Five Illustrated Lectures of Travels in Oriental and Bible Lands, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, late U. S. Commissioner to Asia:—Tuesday Evening, March 8, Arch Street M. E. Church; Wednesday Evening, March 9 Wharton Street M. E. Church; Thursday Evening, March 10, Third Street, Camden, N. J.; Friday Evening, March 11, M. E. Mariners' Bethel; Saturday Evening, March 12, Tabernacle M. E. Church. Tickets, 25c. 3 8 4t*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held at the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock M.

The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. Joseph Leidy, M. D., LL.D.

R. E. ROGERS, Dean of Med. Faculty.

1t

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will hold their Twentieth Annual Commencement at MUSICAL FUND HALL on SATURDAY next, March 12, at 12 o'clock M. Valedictory Address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. The public are respectfully invited. 3 8 4t*

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT sts., Philadelphia.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING!—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 25.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX,
SENATOR WILSON,
MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD,
GOVERNOR GEARY, Speakers.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of FRIENDSHIP DIVISION, No. 19, Sons of Temperance.

Reserved Seats, 25 cents.

For sale at Garrigues & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 208 ARCH Street. 2 10 tha 25*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARCH 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.

3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DUELLS, Agents, 85 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.

603 ROCKHILL & WILSON SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at

and ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that

605 ROCKHILL & WILSON SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of America,

Chesnut ROCKHILL & WILSON SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

The great army of customers constantly dealing at the GREAT BROWN HALL cheerfully testify to the fact that

Street. ROCKHILL & WILSON SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND

LANDSCAPES

11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

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Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

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President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, SMALL LOT CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS,

FOR SALE BY

C. & C. M. O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,

2 10 6trp* No. 206½ WALNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE,

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.

2 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN EITHER A Mercantile House or Counting Room of a Manufactory, by a young man between nineteen and twenty. Has some experience in business, and satisfactory reference. Address "Clerk," Evening Telegraph Office. 2 9t

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION to teach in a private family or seminary two hours daily. Address J. T. B., 2 9t* Evening Telegraph Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BONDS OF THE Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD CO.

UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE

The Cheapest and the Best Yet Offered to the Public.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;

The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;

The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;

The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;

The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;

The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;

The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;

The security afforded by Registry;

The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;

The low currency price they are now offered at.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly replied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

2 5 stuthimp PHILADELPHIA.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker, 2 1thmtf No. 28 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO. No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. 1 31

NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Central Railroad of Iowa At 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights of lumber, for which the demand is very great.

Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties, and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

SECURITY OF THE INVESTMENT.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and we believe the CENTRAL OF IOWA must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The amount of bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

Of which over One Million have already been sold.

WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS, AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, New York, and by its advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK, TREASURER.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. We have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 10 thstu8trp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF OUR CELEBRATED

BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.

The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.

PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street,

2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu5 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. J. DIXON'S, No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street. 2 10 6mrp

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Republican Senate Caucus.

Daring Outrage at Pittsburg.

A Bank Robbed of $20,000 in Broad Day

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieutenant Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., is ordered to report at Washington for examination; First Assistant Engineers Jefferson Young, Benjamin C. Bampton, John Purdy, Jr., Henry L. Snyder, and S. P. Ayres, to Philadelphia for examination for promotion; Ensign T. J. D. Kelly is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Pacific fleet.

Republican Caucus.

The caucus of Republican Senators held a meeting this morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to determine what course should be pursued by the majority in the Senate with reference to th House bill for the admission of Georgia. The caucus was very fully attended, and a genera discussion took place as to the advisability of retaining the proviso known as the Bingham amendment. Senators Morton, Drake, Thayer, and Cameron spoke in favor of striking it out, and Messrs. Trumbull, Edmunds, Ferry, and others advocated its retention.

No vote was reached, and it is understood that the sentiment of the caucus was not definitely shown by the debate, the speakers being about equally divided in numbers. The caucus seemed to be so equally divided that both sides were indisposed to come to a vote on the main issue, which was Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. Motions to adjourn till tomorrow and to this afternoon were lost, and a motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried. Unless there be further action in the caucus, the amendment will be adopted by at least ten majority in the Senate.

The Banks Resolution.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning were engaged in the discussion of Cuban affairs. They have before them all the facts in the case thus far furnished by the Department of State, but desire additional information before they come to a conclusion on the Banks resolution defining the relations between the people of Cuba and Government of Spain. In order to act upon it more intelligibly, they have authorized the Chairman to invite the Secretary of State to be present at the special meeting of the committee next Monday. There is reason to believe that the majority of the members are opposed to the joint resolution recently reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

FROM THE STATE.

Daring Attempt at Bank Robbery.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—About 12:30 this afternoon three men in a buggy drove up to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Birmingham. Two of the men entered the bank, one of whom knocked down the cashier, the only employe of the bank present, while the other went behind the counter, seized all the money on the desk, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, placed the money in a basket, and ran off with it. A crowd pursued and caught two of the men, and secured all the money.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 10.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, William Greene, President, and Charles P. Robinson and J. M. Adderman, Secretaries. The present State officers were renominated by acclamation.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1870.

The Truss-Man Again.

Dr. Jacob A. Sherman, the notorious truss inventor who received the memorable letter from Henry Ward Beecher, advising him to truss his his own mouth up, has had Cauldwell and Whitney up before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of libel. The libel consisted in having published Mr. Beecher's letter, and also the letter of a victim to the truss signing himself "Tommy Dodd." Messrs. Cauldwell and Whitney recently lost heavily on a libel suit, and live in an atmosphere which is forever threatening one. This must always be the case with a newspaper which professes to falter at no means, provided the law be evaded, by which pecuniary success is to be obtained; but I am inclined to think that on the present casion they will be let up easy.

Mrs. Robert Dale Owen

has been creating a sensation in Sorasis. It is not often that members of that association have the opportunity of listening to so much sense and sentiment expressed in so brief a compass. Her two principal points were that so long as women have the providing of man's food they can govern him as they choose, and that if it became a general practice for married women to support themselves their husbands would quickly go to ruin. Mrs. Owen makes no pretensions to being a young woman, and consequently her remarks commended themselves by reason of the very maternity with which they were weighted.

Dangerous Drug Clerks.

The New York drug clerks have two or three little eccentricities which their patrons get used to (when they survive them), but which strike the stranger in Knickerbocker as being rather singular. One of these eccentricities consists in substituting deadly poisons for drugs whose action is presumed to be the reverse of deadly, and to have a decidedly enlivening effect. Another may be illustrated in this wise:—You enter a fashionable drug-store without ever having done anything that you are aware of calculated to give any offense to any employe there. Notwithstanding this little fact in your favor, a youth bursting from some unknown lair applies to his lips one of those arrangements consisting of two glass tubes at right angles to each other, one of them being inserted in a bottle filled with liquid perfume. In an instant you are enveloped in a cloud of scented spray, the particles of which settle on your whiskers, down your neck, up your nose. It is in vain you resist. Ottar impedes what you would utter; and if you beat a retreat the same aromatic welcome awaits you elsewhere. You may be said to die of (ottar of) rose in aromatic pain.

Positivist Journalism.

In St. Louis a *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* is being published. In this city Dr. Goodman, a positivist of the school of Auguste Comte, announces that some time during the approaching summer he intends publishing a periodical called the *Modern Thinker*. He invites the criticism of the bigot and the ultra-orthodox by explaining that the articles published therein with reference to religion and society will be without reference to the prejudices they may provoke, and he promises that in it the latest results of human thought and modern science in all departments of speculative activity shall find a place, no matter what creed or existing preconception they may conflict with. His pecuniary responsibility and honesty are vouched for by the secretaries of the Independent Positivist Society and of the Liberal Club. Are there enough speculative people—I do not mean the kind of speculation that exists on Wall street—to support a periodical of this peculiar kind? People here prefer making money to building theories on the infinite and the absolute, and the conditions under which the necessities of life are won are too painful for them to concern themselves much with the "Philosophy of the Unconditioned." But since the philosophy of Auguste Comte looks more into the laws of things than into their essences and causes, Dr. Goodman's enterprise may have at least a temporary success.

Wallack's Fire-Scene.

Lost at Sea, now being performed at Wallack's, is remarkable for two things—the beauty of the scene with which the third act concludes, representing the steamboat-pier at the foot of Hungerford Bridge, and the burning attic at the conclusion of the fourth act. The last-named scene is so real that the insurance officers visited the theatre and informed Mr. Moss that he must either withdraw the fire-scene or *they* would annul the insurance. To calm their fears, and through them those of the public to whom, by some fearful journalists, the danger had been misrepresented, the insurance officers were invited to a rehearsal, taken upon the stage, and informed how the thing was done. When it was explained, it was as easy as the Floating Head of the Mysterious Gold Fish, the contrivance simply consisting in insulating the flames and inclosing all that portion of the scene in which they were comprised in a movable frame that could be closed together and shoved out of the way at a moment's notice. You see we manage these things better than they do out West. Miss Effie Germon very saucily impersonates one of those impossible apothecary 'prentice boys who have the best hearts and the worst manners, and excites merriment all through the play.

Sad and Strange.

A man may manage a theatre without being able to manage his wife. This appears to be the case with the manager and proprietor of an extremely popular and well-known theatre in New York. That he understands his business, such as it is, is evident in the immense audiences which nightly congregate in a building as large as the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The wife of this manager was recently sent by a magistrate of this city to Blackwell's Island for three months. Yesterday she voluntarily put in an appearance before another magistrate, charging a certain Broadway jeweller with having connived at a theft of $1500 worth of jewels from her. During the examination it transpired that the robbery had been effected in a disreputable house. But this is one of the criminal efflorescences upon which I never like to expand. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Oberon" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

An immense audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to witness the first performance in this city of Weber's opera of *Oberon* by the Parepa-Rosa troupe. This was Weber's last important work, and it was written as an English opera to a libretto by Planche, founded upon Weland's poem of "Oberon." The leading idea appears to have been taken from the long and elaborate romance of "Camaralzaman and Badoura," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," although the plot of the opera differs from this story in many important particulars. When first produced in London *Oberon* achieved a decided success, both as a musical composition and as a spectacle, but unfortunately, the talented composer did not live to realize the fruits of his labor. Already enfeebled by disease, the composition of the work and the anxieties attending its production exhausted him, and only a few weeks after its first performance he was found dead in his bed.

The peculiarities of Weber's style are very distinctly marked in *Oberon*, and although it has nothing equal to some of the finer portions of *Der Freischutz*, it is calculated as a whole to please the popular taste even more than that more celebrated work. The performance of *Oberon* by the Parepa-Rosa troupe has been announced as the first in America, but this is a mistake, as it was brought out some years ago at the Old Park Theatre in New York, where it was well received. To the present generation, however, it is an entire novelty, and Madame Rosa has done herself credit by reviving it.

The performance last evening passed off in a very satisfactory style, and Madame Rosa as "Reiza" sang her share of the music, and the fine air in the third act particularly, in superb style. Mrs. Seguin as "Fatima" had two beautiful airs, "A lonely Arab maid" and "Araby, dear Araby," which she sang charmingly. Mr. Laurance, who personated "Sherasmin," at the beginning of the fourth act introduced a ballad air which was very pretty, but not at all in the style of Weber's music, although admirably suited for the display of the fine qualities of the singer's voice. This obtained a hearty encore. The part of "Sir Huon" was apparently somewhat beyond the powers of Mr. Castle, although he acquitted himself with credit, and in the great air of his *role*, "O, 'tis a glorious sight to see," he sang with much expression.

Our opera goers have become so accustomed to carelessness in all matters of detail and stage appointment, that it must have been a most agreeable surprise to see the elegant and tasteful manner in which *Oberon* was placed upon the stage last night. There is an additional satisfaction in witnessing a performance that gives evidence of intelligence and taste in the management of the minor details, and Mr. Jackson, the stage manager, who has charge of this department, is entitled to great credit for his efforts to make the stage effects worthy of th emusic and the singers.

CITY ITEMS.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
HENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SPRING OVERCOATS! SPRING OVERCOATS!—
BLUE, OLIVE, GREEN,
BROWN, DRAB, MIXTURES OF CASSIMERE,
CLOTH AND MELTONS!
A splendid variety at
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—A sale of furniture will take place to-morrow, at R. Scott's Auction Rooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street. The sale will comprise the finest assortment of cabinet furniture ever before presented to the public. Every article will be warranted. This is the third sale of Averill Barlow, the well-known manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in furniture, whose factory is at Nos. 1126 and 1128 Charlotte street. Those in want of furniture should not fail to seize the opportunity thus presented of purchasing the excellent quality of goods offered by Mr. Scott at manufacturers' prices.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE SLIME OF THE RIVER NILE—Is not more filthy and mal-odorous than the thick sediment of the hair coloring preparations sold in darkened bottles. Per contra, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the only article that will renew the natural color of grey hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transparent. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HILLMAN, the enterprising Agent of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, has resumed specie payment at his News Emporium at the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. The honor belongs to him of being the first in the newspaper trade.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 725 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.
We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
Adjust our prices to specie basis,
and will sell either Men's or Boys'
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
Goods the same as if Gold was not
at a premium.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facilities.
Postscript. }
We have more Men's and Boys' Clothing than in any house this side of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of good material, and handsomely cut, and at prices lower than any time since 1861.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—HAYES.—On the morning of March 9, by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Mr. CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG to Miss SADIE J. HAYES, all of this city.

SILVERS—NEFF.—January 26, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. E. Ballard, Mr. WILSON L. SILVERS to Miss MARY L. NEFF, all of Bridgeton, N. J.

DIED.

FRAZIER.—On the 6th instant, ROBERT FRAZIER, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Williamson Lodge, No. 362, A. Y. M.; Humane Lodge, No. 14, A. O. G. F.; Man's Beneficial Society, No. 3; also Hope Hose, Resolution and Friendship Fire Companies, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 Otis street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HUGHES.—On the 7th instant, JOHN MACARTHUR HUGHES, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends, also, Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1726 Rittenhouse street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MARLL.—This morning, after a brief illness, JOHN C. MARLL, aged 27 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 8th instant, LAURA PARMELIA TOWNSEND, wife of Samuel D. Townsend, and eldest daughter of Francis and Jane Shepherd, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1335 N. Eleventh street, above Thompson, on Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock. Services at the Tabernacle Methodist Church. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
3 31 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
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NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
Best of makes, at lowest prices possible.
NEW DIMITY BANDS, choice, needle wrought.
NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.
Job lot REAL LACE COLLARS, from 25 cents up.
NEW IMITATION CROCHET LACES, from 2 cents a yard up.
A NOVELTY IN RUFFLINGS, very desirable.
NEW PIQUES, retailing at jobbing prices.
NEW PLAIDS, below the lowest gold decline.
NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, extra fine, 50 and 60 cents.
Job lot nice FRENCH PLAID AND STRIPED ORGANDY, 25 cents.
SOFT AND HARD FINISHED CAMBRICS.
FRENCH NAINSOOKS AND TARLETANS.
SWISS MUSLINS AND VICTORIA LAWNS.
PLAIN AND BIRD'S-EYE LINEN.
A SPECIALTY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
LACE TIDIES, PILLOW LACES.
Especial attention is called to our LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, being the very best goods in the market, all the latest styles, and warranted to give satisfaction.
VESTIBULE LACES, AND MECHLIN for altar purposes, at
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th1st PHILADELPHIA.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10,
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN
We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

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ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
No. 215 N. NINTH STREET,
(ABOVE RACE).
Bankrupt Stock of White Goods.
We offer to-day bargains in
PLAID NAINSOOKS, 18¾ to 44c.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS, 25 to 56c.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, 25 to 44c.
VICTORIA LAWNS, 25 to 37½c.
BISHOP LAWNS, all prices.
SWISS MULLS, 15, 18¾, 25, 28, 31 to 62½c.
Direct from a large Bankrupt Importer, and MUST BE SOLD.
Also great bargains in PIQUES at 25, 37½, and 44c.
Also, some tremendous bargains in double width BLACK ALPACAS, 22c.
Double width BLACK ALPACAS, 31, 37½, 50c, to $1.
OUR 50c. BLACK ALPACA is the choicest make of goods in the market, of unsurpassed quality and finish.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. 3 12tf

Meyer von Bremen, Schreyer, Zamacois, Plassan, Carsud.
A. Achenbach, Herbthoffer, Despoffe, Recouvra, Pecrus,
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Bensell, Reimer,
Carl Becker, Tait,
Lejeune, Lanfant de Metz,
Herzog, Raupp,
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Paul Weber, Lassalle,
Carl Hoff, Jacobson,
Grasse, Brendell,
J. H. L. De Haas, Hoguet,
Flamm, Hamman,
Klombeck & Willems, Diefferbach.
Brillouin. Braith, Arntz, Salentin, Otto Meyer,
Baumgartner, Gebler, Hengsbach, Paulsen, Kraus,
Bosch, Carl Hubner, Seipel, Kollitz, Gesellschap.
N. B. Pictures on exhibition day and evening.

GREAT ART SALE,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, will be offered the finest and most important collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever shown to the Philadelphia public, being the entire importation of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., which will be sold without reserve, together with that of Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, which must also be sold on account of an early departure for Europe on business connected with his house.
The Paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold at the
HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.
3 5 6t

DRY GOODS.
1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES,
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JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS.
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NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS,
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE,
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS, [2 12 stuth 3m
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 tf

SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
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S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station. THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.
TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
2 19 6tf Delanco, N. J.
TO LET.—STORE CONNECTING WITH NEW HOTEL No. 1506 CHESNUT STREET.
Suitable for Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Apply on the premises from 10 to 12. 3 5 6t
TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $350. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf
FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRIOR, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf
ROOMS, 132 BY 32 FEET, WITH 100 horse steam-power, to rent, N. E. corner TWENTY-SECOND and WOOD Streets. 3 5 6t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
FRED. SYLVESTER,
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No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 tf

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE COMPANY
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NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,459
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,629
Loans on Collateral Security.....	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....	321,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission...	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROOKIE.

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PRESIDENT.
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VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [feb 5 am 1y
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD3t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of the following three-feet Sewers, viz:—On the line of Market street, from Forty-second to Forty-third street; on Ontario street, from Thompson street to Girard avenue; and on Ninth street, from Norris to Diamond street; thence along Diamond street to Franklin, and thence, on Franklin street, to the south curb-line of Dauphin street; and on Third street from Pine to Gaskill street; also a sewer of two and a half feet diameter on Wilson street from the southerly curb-line of York street to the sewer in Dauphin street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the amount, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MARLON H. DICKINSON,
3 10 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Lost.

The moon comes out and glimmers,
The stars like diamonds gleam,
And long green boughs are waving
O'er a pleasant mountain stream.

And my thoughts travel backwards
Into the long, dead years,
And your face comes before me,
Seen through a mist of tears.

We met—we loved—we parted;
The story ever new,
We lived—we hoped—we waited,
And so the long years grew.

A vast sea rolls between us,
A gulf that time has made.
New habits grow upon us,
Old beauties faint and fade.

Take one last look behind you
Into the vale of years,
Does my face come before you,
Seen through a mist of tears?
—*Dublin University Magazine.*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1870.

The Gottschalk Concert.

A Gottschalk memorial concert is to be given this evening at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The concert will be under the direction of his pupil J. E. Haner, assisted by Madame Salvotti, Messrs. L. P. Thatcher, Lacotti, Lewenberg, Berti, and Dr. Berge, and promises to be a very fine affair. Mr. Gottschalk was very greatly admired in private circles in this city. For some time after his death a curious suspicion prevailed here among those acquainted with his manner of life and the peculiarities of the disease from which he died. It was stated by those who seemed to possess authority for what they said, that for years previous to his death he had been the victim of similar attacks, and that the consequences had more than once *seemed* to be as fatal as those which had given rise to a belief in his death. In fact, some of his New York friends did not believe that he really was dead, and you could not make them. They asserted most confidently that news of his resuscitation would reach us before we had recovered from the shock of the first intelligence. They asserted that the obituary notices were premature, and that their darling Louis would live to read them and laugh over them. His resurrection, in fact, was a "sure pop" with some of his Gothamite friends and enemies. To these the memorial concert to-night will be at once a very touching gratification and disappointment.

The Booth-Hamlet Season

is drawing to a close. *Hamlet* will be performed during this week and next, and will then be withdrawn, to be repeated no one can say when. Mr. Booth is anxious to produce *A Winter's Tale*, which would be a novelty, at any rate. The Winter's tale which he has been producing at his theatre every Saturday evening during the present season is an exceedingly doleful and discreditable affair. I allude to Mrs. Winter, who is retained as a stock actress at Booth's Theatre for no other earthly reason, so far as can be understood, than that her husband happens to be the dramatic editor of the *Tribune*. This lady, who, I am told, writes stories and sketches, and does various things in a creditable manner in a literary way, has not one single requisite for the stage—neither voice, figure, beauty, grace, nor even that one last advantage discernible in a few stage-struck people, through whose awkwardness and angularity a thorough comprehension of the requirements that are beyond their *physique* may yet be seen struggling. Every season she is engaged at some theatre, and it is newspaper gossip that that theatre is sure to be praised in the *Tribune* as long as the engagement lasts. This gossip, however, I do not believe to be true. My own observation has assured me that in many instances that it is *not* true. It cannot be alleged against Mr. Winter that he is not a most intelligent and conscientious dramatic critic. It is unfortunate for a man in his peculiar position to have a wife on the stage; it is still more unfortunate that she should be so little of an actress as not to deserve serious criticism. As a lady she is unexceptionable; as an actress, full of exceptions.

Punchenello.

Mr. Stephens has found an editor for his new comic paper, *Punchenello*. His name is Charles Dawson Shanley, extremely well known among journalistic circles in this city, and a most graceful and genial writer. He has written a great deal for the *Atlantic*, though *that* in itself is far from being a recommendation, and many of the funniest and wittiest of the funny and witty editorials in the *World* drop from his pen. Since I am touching upon newspaper matters, I might as well mention that two Philadelphians who became New Yorkisms within the last two or three years have experienced a change—not of heart, but of position. One of them is Mr. R. W. McAlpine, for the last three years connected with the *Tribune*. But he has served as occasion required in almost any capacity within editorial and reportorial spheres, and has always served well. He is a very useful man upon a newspaper, being able to transact a vast amount of work in several departments which have little affinity for one another. His detractors insist that the feature of his style as a writer is his ability to use a greater number of six-syllabled words in a shorter space than any other journalist extant, but among his friends this is considered as synonymous with saying that he despises commonplaceness in language, and very commendably seeks to clothe neat and original ideas in new and ornate phraseology. The other change that I mentioned is that of Capt. John E. Norcross, known, I believe, among the members of the Philadelphia Press Club as "The Dodger," though for what reason is as obscure as that which would explain the mysterious disappearance of "Jim Jubilee's aunt's teeth," a joke which no one in New York has ever yet got to the bottom of. Captain Norcross, after a temporary trifling over pooms and novelettes, in disposing of which he was more successful than most Philadelphians are in New York, has gone back to newspaperdom, which he intends to make his permanent profession, and he has accepted an advantageous post on the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Prurient Puddles.

Broadway is soused full of prurient puddles. The thaw has converted that highway into a broken sheet of liquid looking-glasses, in which melted snow represents the glass and mud the quicksilver. I call them prurient because there is such an animated reflection in them of gaiter-boots and pedal prolongations. A lady with slightly raised skirts crossing Broadway is beset by a bevy of men and boys, to whom the prolongations and their reflections afford an unfailing theme of observation and comment.

Colonel J. S. DuSolle

is slowly feeling his way back towards health again. The old beamy appearance is beginning to return to his eye, and the jolly cynicism to his voice, and although not yet able to go out he is making rapid tracks for health, and will soon be there.

ALI BABA.

LIBERIA.

Another Movement for Annexation—A Crisis in the Legislature—Trouble Over the Presidential Election—Mr. Winwood Reed and His African Opinions.

MONROVIA, Feb. 3.—Some of the leading citizens of Liberia have been holding meetings lately to discuss the propriety of annexing their republic to the United States. Perhaps it would indeed be better for the Liberians to connect themselves with some country that has a stable government, and patriotic and wise statesmen, than commit to weak and selfish partisans the destinies of a nation which is yet "groping blindly in the darkness" of national existence and political experience, but which we trust may yet

"Touch God's right hand in that darkness,
And be lifted up and strengthened."

In May last the biennial election for President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives was held in this republic, and the adherents of the Hon. E. J. Roye obtained a large majority in the county of Sinoe over the adherents of the actual President, J. S. Payne. Soon after the election the Sheriff of that county placed the votes and returns of the election in the hands of a messenger to be conveyed to Monrevia, the capital, and placed in the office of the Secretary of State. The liberal Constitution requires that "the returns of votes shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall open the same and forthwith issue notices of the election to the persons apparently so elected Senators and Representatives." But, strange as it may appear, a large crowd of excited men assembled and declared that the returns should not be sent by that messenger, and finally they concluded to take possession of the returns and votes themselves, which they did, in spite of the Sheriff, and gave them in charge of two of their number, who, as it happened, had been judges of the election at some one of the polls on election day. These men kept possession of the returns and votes for a month or more, and then sent them up to Monrovia as a box of freight, on board of a vessel belonging to one of the foreign traders resident here. When the box arrived at Monrovia some of the leading men of the Roye party tried to induce the Secretary of State by persuasions and threats to receive the box said to contain the Sinoe return. When it was brought and opened the papers therein were declared to be the returns from Sinoe, and the persons appearing by those papers to be elected were ordered to be added to the list furnished by the Secretary of State, and declared duly members of the House of Representatives. The Constitution declares that "the returns of votes shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall open the same, and forthwith issue notices of the election to the persons apparently so elected Senators and Representatives; and such returns shall be by him laid before the Legislature at its next ensuing session, together with a list of the names of the persons who appear by such returns to have been duly elected Senators and Representatives; and the persons appearing by such returns to be duly elected, shall proceed to organize themselves accordingly as the Senate and House of Representatives. The votes for President shall be sorted, counted, and declared by the House of Representatives," etc. etc.

The dominant party in the House would not permit the roll or list of names furnished by the Secretary to be read until they had added to it the names of the persons appearing to be elected, by the papers found in the box; and although there was present a quorum of legally returned members who should have proceeded to organize, and then attend to the matter of the Sinoe members, yet the dominant party would not permit it. They were determined that their partisans from Sinoe should be admitted, and they, being allowed to vote on the question, were willing to go to any extreme, even the violation of the Constitution, to obtain their seats. The House then appointed a Committee on Elections composed of one of the Payne and four of Mr. Roye's partisans, who finally declared Mr. Roye the President, although it is the impression of nearly all the citizens that Mr. Payne had received a majority of the popular vote. What confirms this impression is the fact that the Election Committee made no report to the House as to how they arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Roye was elected, nor would the House allow any question to be asked of the committee when they reported Mr. Roye the President, but declared that the report must be voted on without question or debate.

The box and contents remained at the store of the merchant who had brought them to Monrovia, until the last Monday in December last, when the Legislature assembled, and on that day the persons claiming to be elected from Sinoe county entered the House of Representatives with the other members, and when the Clerk of the late House called the House to order they took seats with the rest. It was then ordered that the Secretary of State should lay before the House the returns of the election held in the several counties in May last, with a list of the names of the persons elected, according to those returns. This was done, and it being feared that no returns from the county of Sinoe had been sent, another message was sent to the Secretary for them, who replied that no returns from that county had been forwarded to his office. A question then arose as to the right of the persons who had not been legally returned to take part in the organization of the House, but the Clerk ruled that they had a right to take part in the organization, and they were even allowed to speak and vote on the question of their own right to seats in the House. Their admission gave the Roye party a decided majority in the House, and they stopped the organization of the House, and sent out a committee to procure the returns, and issue the notices to their partisans in Sinoe county; but the Secretary would not receive the returns, as he held that they had not come to his office through the Sheriff, who is the person authorized by the election laws to transmit the returns.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives last December may revive the old question of the negro's capability for self-government; but I suppose they would reply to this that they are no worse than those who have had more advantages, for President Grant, in his last message, charges the people of Georgia with having violated the Constitution they had just ratified. The people feel themselves greatly outraged by these proceedings, but I think they have concluded to submit to them for the present, rather than resort to arms to remedy them; they seem to think that it is better to

"Bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

The African explorer, Mr. Winwood Reed, arrived here in this January mail steamer, and started on the 11th of that month on a visit to Boporah, one of the large interior towns, and one of the centres of Mandingo trade, and the Arabic literature of interior Africa. He is accompanied by Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, and several more Liberians. Mr. Reed reports that he has penetrated to the Niger river, from Sierra Leone, which he discovered about 400 miles from the coast. This discovery may yet prove beneficial to Liberia, unless it should be found that he was mistaken in supposing it to be the Niger. I learn that Mr. Reed's ideas concerning the negro's mental capacity have undergone considerable change since he wrote his book called "Savage Africa," and he is now inclined to give him a much higher place in the scale of humanity than he assigns to him in that book; for I understand that he says the Liberians are the most highly cultivated people he has met on this West coast, either white or black.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GENERALITIES.

Talking Cats and Sepulchral Visions.

In the trial of the validity of the will of Charles Fox, in New York, wherein he gives all his property, amounting to $300,000, to the United States to aid in paying off the national debt, the first witness called by the contestants testified that the deceased always had a wild look. On one occasion he told the witness of an attack upon him in his room the night previous, by thieves, and when he had fired upon them he found that the only intruder was a black cat. At another time he told witness' children that he had a cat which would climb a pole and talk like a child. At another that he walked to the Cooper Institute one evening and fell asleep upon the steps, when he was awakened by a venerable man with long white hair, who pointed to the grave beside him, and alarmed him greatly. Mr. Ritterband, counsel for the executors, by a severe cross-examination, elicited the important fact that these occurrences took place more than a year after the will was executed, in 1864. Several other witnesses were examined, and the trial was adjourned to next week.

Paine's Attempt to Assassinate Mr. Seward.

In a recent interview the ex-Secretary said that on the night of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, he (Mr. Seward) was confined to his bed from a dislocation of the jaw, caused by his having a few days previously been thrown from his carriage. He was lying on the edge of the bed suffering intense pain, and feeling quite indifferent as to whether he fell out of the bed or not. He could not sleep, and when distracted with pain, the more terrible Paine entered his room, rushed upon him, and stabbed him. Being on the very edge of the bed, the blow which was struck from the other side knocked him completely out, and this was the means of saving his life, for Paine had to come round the bed to renew his attack, and that under less advantageous circumstances. As Paine was again stabbing Mr. Seward, the latter's daughter entered, and appealed to the ruffian to save her father. Paine raised his knife to stab Miss Seward, but relented. At that moment a soldier entered, and rushed to the rescue. Paine, who was a man of prodigious strength, stabbed the soleier in the back, but had become so weak from the struggle with the soldier that Mr. Frederick Seward, who then entered the raom, was able to disarm and capture him.

Result of a Family Feud.

A despatch from Pleasant Hill, Mo., March 4, says:—A horrible murder was committed yesterday five miles from here. A man named Dunnington murdered his brother-in-law, Russell H. Hines. They met on the public highway, when Dunnington demanded one-half of the road for his wagon. Hines refused to give it, and the murderer says he raised an axe in attitude to strike, when he (Dunnington) shot him three times and then took the axe and mashed in his head. He was immediately arrested, and is now in jail at this place awaiting a preliminary examination. This murder created considerable excitement. Dunnington may think himself fortunate if he don't get his just deserts on short notice. Hines is reported to have been a very quiet, inoffensive man, and there is said to have been a feud existing between the parties for some time past.

The End of an Oxonian Gamester.

Three witnesses who were examined before the New York Coroner yesterday, with regard to the suicide of J. G. Harding, testified that Harding had been an intemperate gambler, and had lost large sums of money. The investigation was adjourned to enable the Coroner to get information from Harding's relatives. On Friday night Harding went from his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the house in which he committed suicide, and on Saturday afternoon was found dead in his bed. On the mantelpiece was a small empty bottle labelled "laudanum." His diary and some old letters showed that his marital relations were of such an unhappy character as to explain his ignominious end. It also appeared from his papers that he was an Oxonian. Among his effects was a small volume bearing his name on the title page and dedicated to the Earl of Derby, which contained translations of Dante in English verse.

Heavy Law Suit in Portland.

The heirs of James Brown and his brother are now moving to recover possession of their ancestor's property in Portland. The Browns, in 1768, leased twenty acres of land in that city, between Commercial and Burnham wharves, and extending back to the city buildings, for ninety-nine years. No conveyance of the property can be found on the records, and the claimants have the original lease, whose term has now expired. The property is worth $10,000,000, and the suit makes a sensation in Portland.

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Also, WOOL SACKS.

A MONOMANIAC.

A Barber's Experience with a Madman—The Scarred Woman in Black.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following thrilling experience of a barber with a monomaniac:—Sitting near the door and front windows of a fashionable barber shop recently, in a big arm chair, with a large mirror in front of him and another at his back, and a clever barber standing at his side, scraping lather and beard from his face with a razor that gave no unpleasant token of its presence, the man started forward so suddenly that the barber, to save himself, could not avoid cutting him an ugly gash on the chin.

"Now, see what you have done!" stammered and expostulated the barber, as he applied a wet towel to the wound, and then a piece of sticking-plaster.

But the man had nothing to say about the cut. He was embarrassed. He had started forward to look eagerly into the mirror in front of him. Then he had turned to look at the street; then he had twisted his head around to gaze into the glass behind him; and at last he had sank back in his chair, and exclaimed with an expression of weariness and disappointment:—

"She's fooled me again."

The barber's eyes had followed those of his customer—into the mirror in front, where was reflected over the changing panorama of Fourth street, and reflected the reflection from the mirror behind—into the mirror behind which performed exactly the same office, as the mirror in front—and finally into the street, where were enacted in reality the scene of life thus truthfully mirrored. It was the same old scene that met the tonsorial artist's eyes—of wealth and poverty, happiness and misery, purple and fine linen and rags, beauty and ugliness. There were carts, wagons, buggies, and carriages, gaily dressed ladies and beggar girls, hard-fisted, soot-begrimed coal heavers, dandy clerks and flashy gamblers, and two or three elegantly dressed lewd women.

He saw nothing remarkable in the scene; so he went on with his work, meanwhile curiously studying the face he manipulated. It was that of a man of middle age, but prematurely wrinkled. The eyes were cold gray, and had a cast that gave them a slightly, and only slightly, crossed expression; and there was a wildness about them, a piercing wildness, that the barber had not noticed before. The man was well dressed in the height of fashion really. From his appearance and remarks he had dropped, he was evidently a stranger from the East. Nothing further of interest transpired with the stranger on this occasion. He paid for his shave and walked off. The next morning, however, he made his appearance at the same shop, at about the same hour. His barber of the day before happened to be engaged when he came in, so he seated himself and waited for him, although "next" was called by two barbers at some distance from the window. Finally he seated himself for a shave in his seat of the day before, and immediately fixed his eyes intently on the mirror in front of him. His barber now noticed that he was much agitated and nervous, and so was on his guard against a repetition of the accident of the day previous. It was lucky for the strange customer that he was so considerate, for hardly had he commenced operations with the razor when the man jumped forward, caught him by the arm, with a painfully pinching grip, and, with eyes glaring at something in the mirror, said, in a hissing whisper, "Do you see her? Look there! Don't you see her now?"

"Who?" said the startled barber, as he looked into the glass and, saw only a newsboy, a horse and buggy, and a policeman on the corner.

"Why that woman in black velvet, with that scar on her forehead. Don't you see? There—she's gone!"

And the man fell back in his seat, pale and trembling, with cold sweat starting from his forehead, and an expression of fright and exhaustion that was painful to look upon. The barber could have sworn, with perfect security from the pains and penalties of perjury, that no woman in black velvet, with a scar on her forehead, had passed on the street or been mirrowed in that glass; but fearing to further agitate the man, he simply said, "Oh, yes," and very carefully finished shaving his customer. In the meanwhile he made up his mind that he was shaving either a madman or an unfortunate victim of *delirium tremens*, and that he would do it no more.

But he was spared the trouble, for he never saw the man again. And it is likely he never would have known the history of the case had he not mentioned the occurrence, last Saturday, to a customer who had seen fit to philosophise upon the life scenes, disconnected, flitting; passing like a dream, and gone forever, that the mirrors of the shop portrayed.

This gentleman, from New York, started in surprise when he heard the stranger mentioned, and wondered that he had been West; and, said he:—"Why, that's my poor old friend Harry. He's out of his head half the time because a girl that he once loved killed herself. She shot a ball through her forehead into her brain. She was standing in front of a mirror, and I believe she had on a black velvet party dress at the time. Harry came in and saw her face in the mirror just as she shot herself. Poor fellow! he thinks he sees her whenever he looks into a mirror—sensible enough at other times, too—married now and settled down. They don't have many looking-glasses in their house, though—his wife generally combs his hair for him."

Keeping a Secret.

In Three Volumes.

VOL. I.

"And he will never know, Madam," said the housekeeper, closing the casket with a clasp and a sigh.

"Not until I am dead, Ursula," replied LADY ALICE, wearily; "and *then*"—

"It will not be of much use to him," quoth URSULA, placing the treasure upon a dressing-table, and spreading a clean handkerchief over it.

VOL. II.

It was considerably past four in the morning when SIR MARMADUKE began to thunder at the postern.

The whole castle was in a state of commotion. LADY ALICE, who had not slept a wink all night, glided along the corridor in a pleasing but reproachful *deshabille*, and opened the great gate.

"Hic!" exclaimed SIR MARMADUKE, in unconscious Latin, as he measured his length on the floor.

"Jacet!" shrieked LADY ALICE, completing the half-uttered sentence, and giving herself credit for an epigram in the language of the Romans.

VOL. III.

SIR MARMADUKE'S lady lay dying. The excitement and exposure of that fatal morning had culminated in bronchitis and hysterics.

"If we had only told him all about it, my lady," said the housekeeper, shedding tears as though her future depended upon them, and pointing to the hidden casket.

But it was too late. LADY ALICE heaved her last sigh at a quarter past eleven o'clock, and SIR MARMADUKE married again within a twelvemonth.

And the casket?

The casket contained a golden latch-key, beautifully fabricated, which fitted the postern gate of the castle to a T.

Incidentals.

—People in Ohio have again stopped talking about erecting a monument over the remains of President Harrison.

—The Rochester *Union* on Saturday published a communication, which at the outset propounded this conundrum:—"What imagination can recover the picture of Adam and Eve as they find their *man child son*—the first dead of the human race—alone, upon the ground weltering in his own blood, DEAD!"

—A Vermont paper asserts that a little daughter of John Keenan, of Bennington, was recently carried down under the ice for about five rods, went over a seven foot dam, and passed through an underground raceway for a distance of fifteen rods to another dam, and was then rescued alive, but in a very exhausted condition.

—A Boston young man, a Catholic, intended to be married last Tuesday evening, but at the last moment "recollected that he had forgotten" to procure a license. He dashed out of the house in pursuit of the prized bond paper, but it was too late. The office was closed. Lent began the next day, and for forty days he must pine, as no marriage can be celebrated in his Church during Lent.

—Golladay has advertised quite extensively in the Third district of Kentucky that he is a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress, but the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells him that he will find, upon his return to Kentucky, that the people will demand something more than an explanation of the equivocal position in which he has involved himself, and that they will certainly not accept any partisan appeals whatever in excuse for a transaction which is exclusively personal.

Ex-Governor Seymour, in the lecture in which he gave some of his recollections of public men, at Whitestown, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, said that no man who ever lived in this country could lose his temper so judiciously as General Jackson. He spoke of Calhoun as a man of wonderful dignity of manner and of mighty logic; of Clay as chivalrous, having something of the knight errant in him, a fearless debater, and a truly patriotic man; and of Webster, in some respects the greatest of these three, and in other respects the weakest. In his judgment, he said Webster would have figured better as a literary man. He should have been a student, a historian, or a poet. He had a passion for poetry, and wrote verses exceedingly well. He would have ranked with Burke; he would have eclipsed Macaulay.

COAL.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

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Regulated by the Governor.

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All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:30 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven... 7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia... 6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport.....12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg..... 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:05 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 22 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 12§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELWAN CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..... 9:45 P. M.
Accommodation..... 12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express..... 12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 5:30 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:55 P. M.
Erie Express..... 12:55 P. M.
Southern Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express..... 4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY PRISON.—From the annual report of the Inspectors of the County Prison, we learn that of the 507 prisoners sentenced to hard labor during the past year, 268 were in good health and 239 the reverse at the time of their committal. The health of the white convicts was much better than that of the blacks in proportion to number, 221 of the former being reported in good health and 182 in bad health; while of the colored convicts, 47 only were in good health and 57 in bad health. The physical condition of the males was also superior to that of the females, 235 of the former being in good health and 218 in bad health; while of the females 33 were in good health and only 21 in bad health. During the year 1869 there were 13 deaths among the prisoners confined under sentence of hard labor, and it is a noticeable fact that every case of death excepting one resulted from pulmonary consumption, each of the twelve who died from this cause having been in bad health when admitted to the prison. Of the 13 convicts who died, 6 were whites, all males, and 7 colored, all males except one. Among the prisoners, 9667 in number, sentenced to separate confinement or hard labor since the establishment of the prison in 1835, there have been altogether 295 deaths, all of which were from natural causes except in three instances. The three cases of self-destruction were those of white males who committed suicide on December 3, 1835, and January 22 and July 23, 1865, respectively. On October 19, 1865, a white male of intemperate habits died from paralysis, being at the time under sentence of death and awaiting the action of the Governor, after having been twice respited. Of the 295 convicts who have died, 99 males and 4 females were white, and 168 males and 24 females were black, the percentage of deaths among the black males being the greatest, 7·43; that among the black females, 3·15; that among the white males, 1·73; and that among the white females but 0·43. Of the 295 deaths, those of 43 whites and 117 blacks, a total of 160, resulted from pulmonary consumption. There were 6 cases of death from Asiatic cholera, 1 from cholera morbus, 1 from congestion of the lungs, 15 from typhus fever, 4 from heart disease, 4 from pneumonia, and 29 from scrofula. Of the same cases, 145 were in good health and 150 in bad health when admitted to the prison.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Tuesday, March 8, at the rooms of the society, No. 609 Walnut street, Eli K. Price, Esq., President, in the chair. Rev. J. W. Dulles, Rec. Sec'y, Rev. T. S. Malcom and R. B. Davidson, delegates to the fifty-third anniversary of the American Colonization Society, reported that thirty-three life and annual directors were present. According to the established custom of the Board of Directors, in paying their respects to the President of the United States in each successive admiaistration, the members in a body called upon President Grant, who thus responded to the introductory address of President Latrobe:—

"Gentlemen, I am glad to see you. I do not need to make remarks respecting my own feelings and views of your work. I hope your efforts will result in building up a civilized nation among those who are not civilized, and extend the area of civilization."

Among those present at this interview with President Grant were Bishop Payne, of the Episcopal mission in Africa, for thirty-two years a resident at Cape Palmas; Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., the American Livingstone, who has visited Africa five times; Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Dr. Haight, ex-President Maclean of Princeton, and other distinguished friends of African colonization; Hon. H. M. Schieffelin, Charge d'Affaires of Liberia, was also present. Seven hundred freedmen have applied for a passage to Liberia on the 1st of May, and it is hoped that donations may be sent in liberally and promptly to meet the expenses.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The art reporter of a certain journal, on viewing a painting of Cape Cod, remarked, "What a fine view that is of Niagara!"

—Why is the ordinance prohibiting the running of wheelbarrows and bakers' carts on the pavements not enforced?"

—There is trouble ahead in Select Council. The Republican members have made a very poor selection, and they know it. Gentlemen, the thing called *social status* never will work right.

—Men who base their aspirations on a few ounces of lead should not be astonished if they are led in the race by others who base their claims to office upon brains, worth, and honesty. *Truth* is mighty and must prevail.

—High Constable Keish is of the opinion that our pavements do not so much need repairs as they do remodelling.

—What has Mayor Fox to say about a certain officer who spends the major portion of his time at Fox's in admiring the vocalism of a certain female? Perhaps he is a relative.

—Since the evils of prostitution cannot be abated, would it not be well for the authorities to take the matter in hand and confine it to some particular and distinct locality, where the entailment of disease could be curbed and the traffic made to tend to the support of some public institution in the shape of licenses?

—The "Heroic Truth-teller" of Pennsylvania is of an imitative nature, and aspires to fill the chair once occupied by the boy who "nicked the tree." All the *doctors* in the State, however, will never be able to cure him of the ailment—*wanting*.

OPERATIONS OF THE POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH FOR THE YEAR 1869.—Some of the figures in reference to the operations of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1869 have been published, but not in full. The wires of the department are connected with the eighteen station houses in the city, and the business transacted over the wires for the past year is shown in the following totals:—

Whole number of messages, 72,017; number received, 32,833; number sent, 39,184; missing persons, 6380; Coroner notified, 610; officers summoned to court, etc., 1721; stolen property, 1737; estrays, 918; vehicles, 351; classified, 13,491; miscellaneous, 58,526; missing males, 3521; missing females, 1068; missing boys, 1834; missing girls, 990; horses, 640; cattle, 191; mules, 87; wagons, 217; carts, 76; drays, 31; sleighs, 5; push-carts, 23.

BEER AND BEER-GLASSES.—Two sons of Bacchus, named Edward Reilly and William Blanchfield, yesterday set out for a grand old "spree," and finally brought up about 1 o'clock this morning at the beer saloon of one Toner, No. 340 N. Thirteenth street, as full as casks and frothing over with fighting propensities. Calling for beer, and being refused, they seized hold of a lot of beer-glasses and commenced practising jugglery, using Toner's head as a target. This continued until Toner was badly cut about the scalp, when an officer arrived and arrested the pair. Alderman Massey held each in $800 bail to answer.

BROOMS.—Officer Byrnes, of the Seventh district, last night arrested a chap named Henry Wendell for the theft of a couple dozen of brooms, from the grocery store of one Zintzer, Green and Chatham streets. On being questioned as to his motive for committing the theft, Henry answered that he expected to obtain a contract for cleaning the streets, and being honest, and anxious to thoroughly perform his duties, desired to secure the proper and necessary materials beforehand. Alderman Toland sent him to prison, to await the action of the Board of Health.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance, will be held at the Academy of Music, on March 25. Vice-President Colfax, Senator Wilson, Major-General Howard, and Governor Geary are expected to speak.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—In compliance with a general request, Professor Henry Morton will repeat his lecture on "Solar Eclipses" on Monday next, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Franklin Institute. Seats can now be secured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

THE CAMDEN ELECTION.—The official returns of the municipal election held in Camden on Tuesday show the following result:—

Mayor—Charles Cox, Rep.	1640
" W. H. Jeffereys, Dem.	1575
Republican majority	65
Marshal—Charles Parker, Rep.	1613
" C. W. Bradshaw, Dem.	1623
Democratic majority	10
Treasurer—Samuel H. Hafty, Rep.	1704
" James M. Cassaday, Dem.	1494
Republican majority	210
Solicitor—A. C. Scovel, Rep.	1680
" Alfred Hugg, Dem.	1544
Republican majority	136
Surveyor—J. H. Yocum, Rep	1724
" J. D. Rodgers, Dem.	1507
Republican majority	217

The vote was about 300 lighter than at the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections of 1868; but the Republicans, it will be seen, elected all the candidates on their city ticket excepting Marshal, for which office the Democratic aspirant came out ahead by ten votes. Last year the Republican majority was much larger, all the wards, as well as the city at large, being carried by that party. In the North ward, this year, the Republicans elected all their minor candidates, but in the Middle and South wards the Democrats made a clean sweep, except with one petty office in each. The City Council, however, is still decidedly Republican, standing 11 Republicans to 7 Democrats. In the following the vote for Mayor this year is compared with that for President in 1868:—

	Mayor, 1870.	President, 1868.
North Ward—Rep. vote	609	849
" Dem. vote	420	464
" Majorities	189R	385R
Middle Ward—Rep. vote	576	641
" Dem. vote	602	633
" Majorities	26D	8R
South Ward—Rep. vote	435	565
" Dem. vote	553	485
" Majorities	118D	80R
Total Rep. vote	2055	1640
Total Dem. vote	1582	1575
Majorities	473R	65R
Aggregate vote	3637	3215

The Republicans must do better than this next fall.

PRIVATE WATCHMEN.—About 1 o'clock this morning the passers-by in the neighborhood of Jayne's Hall, Chesnut street, were appalled by a series of groans and yells that would have done justice to a Camanche chief. The unusual noises at once attracted a large crowd, and amongst others a number of policemen. The sounds appeared to issue from the Artisan Building, No. 612, and to this the officers at once effected an entrance. The lower portion of the building is occupied by stores, a wide hall-way separating them, and from this a stairway leads to the rooms above. The first doorway reached, the officer found a pane of glass missing, and knowing that private watchmen were employed, they commenced to rap heavily, but received no response. Several then crept through the opening and searched the building, but could find nobody. Returning to the second story, the part occupied as an office by Messrs. Clark & Biddle, jewellers, whose manufactory is situated above, they again began to rap and pound on the door, and, after five minutes incessant labor, *succeeded in awakening the three private watchmen who had been asleep therein*. They knew nothing of the trouble, nor could they throw any light upon the subject, and so the matter rests.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital, situated at No. 15 S. Ninth street, has just published its second annual report. This most useful institution, of which little is known, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is for the cure of curvature of the spine, club foot, affections of the joints, and other contractions. The board of managers is composed of most worthy citizens, among whom J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Macalester, Hon. William S. Peirce, and others are noticed. The surgeons include most eminent practitioners. This hospital was founded in 1867, and is the only one of its kind in the country. The field for its usefulness is very large. The treasurer's report for the year shows that $1939·54 in cash has been received from various sources. Besides this, there were contributions of books, printing apparatus, prescription scales and weights, signs, and mechanical aid. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the treasurer, or by any of the board of managers or of the surgical staff.

ROBBERY ON NORTH SECOND STREET.—Some time this morning the clothing establishment of Messrs. Aschenbach & Hahn, No. 351 N. Second street, was robbed of $300 worth of cloths, vest patterns, etc. It appears that the policeman in this section has a beat to patrol extending from Vine to Poplar streets, and some party, evidently well posted, watched his chance, hurled a cobble-stone through the large plate glass window, shivering it to atoms, waited until he found that the noise had alarmed no one, and then crept in and robbed the store. That he did not obtain more booty was his own fault, as there was exposed in the place over $3000 worth of goods. Strange as it may appear, an ex-policeman named William Cribb is employed as private watchman on this *one square*, and yet heard or saw nothing of the affair.

TEARING DOWN CITY PROPERTY.—The work of demolishing the building until recently occupied by the Union League of the Nineteenth ward, in the centre of York street, facing the Frankford road, has been commenced by order of City Councils. The structure has long been an eye-sore to the residents of that section of the city, and Councils passed a bill some months since ordering the property taken down and the street made entirely open. The Union League of the ward has removed to more commodious quarters in Temperance Hall, No. 546 York street, where every preparation is being made for the convenience and comfort of the members. A reading-room is being fitted up in excellent style, and other improvements are contemplated. The new League house will be thrown on Monday evening next.

AT LAST.—About one month ago a Dr. Foley, whilst returning from a professional visit, was assaulted about 1 o'clock A. M., on Sixteenth, between Race and Vine streets, knocked down, badly beaten, and robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $300, and two fine finger rings. The robbers succeeded in escaping, and nothing more was heard of them until last night, when Officer McGarry, of the Eighth district, succeeded in arresting one of the supposed guilty ones. The prisoner is named Charles Evans, and on him was found one of the rings stolen from the Doctor. He will have a hearing before Alderman Toland to-day.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION makes an appeal to the charitable which, we trust, will be responded to without delay. The supply of coal will be exhausted to-morrow. Three or four tons are needed at once. When those who enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of life recall the good work in which the mission is engaged, and the excellent results which spring from it, they will surely not hesitate to meet this light demand upon their kindness. The contributions can be sent to the Rev. J. D. Long, at the Mission House, No. 619 Bedford street.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company is called for Tuesday evening next, at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, to take action in reference to the directors not complying with the resolution authorizing the opening of the library on Sundays.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police this morning report finding open the doors of six houses in the First and one in the Fifth district, during last night. When is this criminal carelessness to cease?

ECHO PARK.—A few days ago we chronicled the fact of a riot having occurred at Echo Park, on the Second-street pike, near Nicetown lane. The facts of the case were these:—Some five Germans, members of the Montezuma Lodge of Red Men, had visited the park for the purpose of securing it for a picnic party during the summer, and on their way out they met one Charles Minich, who some time ago was charged with stealing, killing, and eating a goat. One of the Germans, seeing that Minich was accompanied by a number of dogs, jocosely asked if he was out on a goat hunt. This angered Minich, and he resolved to resent the insult. Accordingly, he secured the services of John Riotte, George Detterlein, William Vaughan, and some of the Resolution Hose Company, and with them proceeded to the park, where a row was soon raised, and the Germans, severally, severely punished. This morning Minich was before Alderman Riddle, who held him in $3800 bail to answer, and the other three in $1600 bail each.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The Coroner was this morning notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Louisa Rossetter, aged sixty-two years, who fell dead at Fourth and Reed streets. She resided at Front and Morris streets.

The Coroner has also been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Jane Clawson, who died in a house between Second and Fitler streets, below Harrison, about 6·30 o'clock this morning.

RAID ON DRUGGISTS IN NEW YORK.—United States District Attorney John J. Allen has instituted proceedings against a number of prominent druggists for violation of the Internal Revenue law in failing to attach stamps to bottles of imported perfumery. The prosecutions were commenced at the request of the Assessor, and processes served upon the parties to appear on the 23d instant to answer. The Revenue law requires all imported perfumery to be stamped.

THE KNIFE.—This morning a chap named Fred. Schoch entered the house of a Catharine Muss, rear of No. 165 Thompson street, and raised a muss. Catharine being somewhat masculine endeavored to put him out, when he drew a knife, and in the scuffle she was severely cut about the hands and head. Fred. was subsequently arrested and taken before Alderman Riddle, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

PRESENTATIONS.—At a soiree held at the Musical Academy, No. 1228 Spruce street, last evening, Professor John F. Himmelsbach was presented with a fine gold watch, and Professor Rudolph Hennig with a silver pitcher and salver. The last named were the gift of the Professor's lady pupils.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock this morning a Mrs. Huss, aged forty-five years, was run over by a gravel train on the New York Railroad at Bridesburg, and instantly killed. Coroner Taylor has been notified to hold an inquest.

VAGRANCY.—The Third District Station House was last night occupied by 119 vagrants. How about the House of Correction?

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred about 11 o'clock this morning in the confectionery store of Jacob Tarig, No. 518 Poplar street.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton steady; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 21@21¼c. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping, and Southern quiet, but without decided change. Wheat rather more active; No. 2 spring, $1·14@1·15; No. 3, $1·05; winter red Western, $1·27@1·28. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 91@93c.; yellow Southern, 93c. @$1. Oats dull and declining; State, 60@62½c.; Western, 54@55½c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $26·37@26·50; prime mess, $20·50@20·75. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 13½@13¾c. Whisky quiet; free, 99@99½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Cotton dull and nominal at 20c. Flour dull, but unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5.75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·22@1·25. Corn steady; white, 92@9c3.; yellow, 94c. Oats, 54@56c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork, $27. Bacon weak; rib sides, 15½@15½c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 12½@12¾c. Lard weak at 15½@16c. Whisky less firm at $1@1·10.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	90¾	15 sh Penna R.	57¼
$500 Leh gold L....	90¾	58 do....b5.	57¼
$500 do.....	90¾	12 do....b5wn.	57¼
$300 Leh R 6s.....	90¾	100 do.....s5.	57¼
$1000 Leh 6s, 84.....	84¾	30 do.....	57¼
$1000 do.....	84¾	1 do.....	57¼
$2000 Phil & E 7s.....	86¼	6 do.....	57¼
5 sh Leh V R.....	54¼	200 sh Read R..s60.	48·31
20 sh N Cent R.	48¼	100 do.....b30.	48·44
100 sh Clinton Cl.2d	¾	100 do.....b3.	48·44
30 sh Big Mount..	6	100 do.60d.baf10	48¾
100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	34¾	100 do....s5&1.	48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh 6s, '84....	84¼	100 sh Reading..s10.	48¾
$4000 Pa 1st mt....	99	100 do.....s10.	48¾
$300 City 6s, New..101¾		100 do.....b60.	48¾
3 sh Leh Val..b5.	54½	78 do.....trf.	48¾
2 sh Cam & A R.	115	100 sh Ph & R..b60.	27¾
10 do.....	115	100 do.....b60.	27¾

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
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THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Philadelphia Post Office Matters.

Customs Receipts for Last Week.

Rochefort Seriously Ill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning to decide upon the course to be pursued relative to the Georgia bill. The discussion, which lasted an hour, resulted in a proposal by Senator Drake to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment to the original House bill. It was contented that the adoption of the amendment would surely result in throwing the State into the hands of the Democrats, and the same state of affairs would exist in Georgia as in Tennessee. Senators Wilson, Trumbull, and Sherman argued in favor of Mr. Bingham's amendment.

An effort was made to vote on Mr. Drake's motion to strike out, but so many Senators insisted upon talking that the hour of 12 arrived, and the caucus adjourned without taking a vote. Another caucus will be held to-morrow. The indications are that Bingham's amendment will be defeated in the Senate; at least this is the opinion of those who participated in the caucus.

Punishment of Election Frauds.

The Committee on Elections considered and agreed to report favorably General Paine's bill to prevent and punish election frauds. It provides that any person voting or causing others to vote illegally, or attempting to prevent persons from voting, or combining in any way to commit frauds upon the ballot-box, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment.

The Cuban Question.

There was a warm discussion in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Cuban question. General Banks demanded that a vote should be taken on his resolution. As a member of the committee he had reason to believe that there was important information at the State Department relative to Cuba, which should be before the committee prior to taking a vote. Some members complained that the doings of the committee were made known outside, and that in consequence newspapers were discussing the action of the committee and condemning it in advance. An adjournment was had without voting on the resolution. Members of the House are beginning to complain at the delay of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it is hinted that they have come under the influence of the Secretary of State, as the Senate committee is.

Postmaster Bingham.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Postmaster-General denies the statement that he has ordered a reduction in the force of the employees in the Philadelphia Post Office. He says he has never contemplated any reduction whatever. Mr. Bingham has requested and been granted permission to abolish stations A, at Eighteenth and Chestnut streets; C, at Broad and Coates streets; D, at Second and Master streets; and K, at Fifth street and Washington avenue. The Superintendent and boy now employed at each of these stations are to be discharged, as Mr. Bingham says their services are no longer required.

The carriers at those stations will hereafter operate from the main office. The Postmaster-General, upon being informed that delegations had started from Philadelphia to see him in reference to the reported reduction, replied that no person had called on him yet in reference thereto. Mr. Bingham said, while here recently, that the Postmaster-General had given him permission to increase his force if he desired to.

The whole excitement growing out of the reports is believed here to have been a dodge perpetrated in the interests of the Postmaster.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending March 5:—

Boston	$385,883
New York	2,634,084
Philadelphia	156,602
Baltimore	164,853
Total	$3,341,422

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Ferry offered a resolution, providing for the consideration in open session of treaties for annexation to the United States of the entire dominions of any foreign power. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Pratt offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to public lands in Indiana undisposed of, the amount disposed of in 1869, the price received therefor, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Rules, made a report upon the future order of business, directing that upon the completion of the privileged morning business, and not later than one o'clock, the calendar of special orders, if any, for that day, including the unfinished business of the previous day, shall be taken up, and after that the calendar of general orders shall be proceeded with. A motion to pass over a pending subject shall, if carried, have the effect to leave it in its place on the calendar, and this, with a motion to place such subject at the foot of the calendar, shall be privileged motions, to be decided without debate. After the introduction of resolutions is completed, resolutions introduced on the previous day shall be considered. All orders heretofore made setting apart particular days for certain classes of business are now abolished. The report was adopted.

Mr. Kellogg called up the joint resolution for a survey and estimate of cost of removing obstructions in the Bayou Teche, Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to consolidate the Northern and Southern Judicial districts of the State of Florida, and after remarks by Messrs. Trumbull and Cole the bill was passed.

Mr. Anthony called up the bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company. Read and laid over.

House.

Mr. Julian asked leave to report from the Committee on Public Lands, and put upon its passage, a bill declaring forfeited to the Government and open to homestead settlement all the lands not legally disposed of that were granted to Louisiana in 1855 in aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, but Messrs. Rogers and Trimble objected.

Mr. Schumaker (N. Y.) offered a resolution that a person named Cole, representing himself as a lawyer in the employment of the Government, had written letters to numerous parties in Brooklyn and New York requesting them to call on him at his private office and explain their income returns for years past, and correct them if irregular, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any person or persons other than regularly appointed internal revenue officers had been or were now employed in Brooklyn or New York to aid in the collection of internal revenue, and if so, by what authority. Adopted.

Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the Norfolk, Louisville, and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Norfolk, Va., via Louisville, Ky., to St. Louis, Mo. Recommitted.

Mr. O'Neill presented petitions of Philadelphia working men against the views of the Free Trade League on the tariff, and for a reduction of duties on tea, coffee, drugs, and spices.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill, and Mr. Swann continued and concluded his argument against it which he had commenced yesterday.

At the conclusion of Mr. Swann's remarks,

Mr. Twitchell moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Monday, the 11th of April.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill was not postponed. Yeas, 60, nays, 91.

Mr. Loughridge offered an amendment as to awards for property taken, and reserving to Congress the power to change, alter or amend the act.

Pending its consideration the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday.

The House then, at 1·20, took up the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce the number of officers of the army.

Mr. Logan addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He characterized the present organization of the army as the clumsiest to be found in the history of the world, and its present status was beyond what was desirable or efficient. The bill did not propose to curtail the army to the extent that the committee and he himself thought necessary, but only to the extent that it was supposed Congress would sanction.

He denied that there was any ill feeling on the part of the committee to army officers. He would not pluck a leaf from the well-earned laurels of one of them. But previous to last November there was six hundred and twenty-two supernumerary army officers. That number, according to the report of the Secretary of War, had been reduced by assignments, transfers, resignations, dismissals, deaths, etc., to five hundred and nine on the 1st of November.

The first section of the bill provided for the assembling of a board to examine into the military record, qualifications, and general fitness of all army officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, and recommend those to be retained.

The board is to report its recommendations to the President, who is authorized to make and order such transfers, and with the consent of the Senate to make such appointments as he shall deem proper, of the officers so recommended, to vacancies then existing in the line or staff, or that may occur within six months thereafter. Officers not recommended by the board for transfer or appointment are to be, after the approval of the report by the President, honorably mustered out; and all of those recommended, who may not be transferred or appointed by the President within six months, are also to be mustered out.

No transfers or appointments to be made within six months except from the list so recommended to the President by the board. He asserted that the staff of the American army of 37,000 men was as large as the staff of the French army of 500,000 men, and as large as the staff of the Russian army of 800,000 men.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—Mr. Billingfelt made a report from the Senate Finance Committee in reference to the Treasury investigation, transmitting General Irwin's letter of refusal to testify, with Auditor-General Hartranft's certificate of the fact that he (Irwin) has squared up his accounts, etc., accompanied by the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate be directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding him to produce at the bar of the Senate W. W. Irwin, there to answer such questions as may be propounded to him, or show cause why he should not do so.

Mr. Lowry moved to amend by adding the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to extend their inquiries as to what it cost each of the State Treasurers, since 1860, to be elected, and whom, if any, they have paid or promised to pay money, and they are directed to swear every member of the House and Senate, the Governor of the Commonwealth, M. S. Quay, George Bergner, and such others as they may think proper; and the Attorney-General is directed to appear before the committee as attorney for the Commonwealth; and the Governor is hereby directed to require the Attorney-General to commence proceedings forthwith under the laws existing against the State Treasurer for loaning the funds of the Commonwealth, and to employ the whole force and power of the State therefor.

Mr. Randall believed the design was to turn the whole thing into a farce. He raised the point of order that Mr. Lowry's amendment was not relevant to the subject.

Mr. Lowry then withdrew his resolution, notifying the Senate that he would introduce it at another time.

Mr. Randall moved to amend "by discharging the committee from the further prosecution of the investigation."

Mr. Billingfelt contended that this committee was instructed by resolution of the Senate to pursue the investigation in obedience to the recommendations of the Governor. He hoped the resolution would pass and opposed dismissal of the subject. It looked to him as if certain persons were afraid to have the investigation go any further, wishing to screen the men now here to appear before the committee. Why make a demand to squelch the investigation at this important juncture? There ought to be dignity enough in the Senate to complete an investigation begun by them formally. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

Mr. Rutan offered an amendment that the Committee on Finance be directed in the meantime to subpœna others whom he intimates know something of the matter, and examine them as to their knowledge of corrupt means used to nominate and elect any candidate for State Treasurer. Amendment ruled out as not relevant to the subject.

Mr. Buckalew said it had been asserted that this investigation was a farce; that it would be productive of no good. His opinion was different from that of the newspapers.

The public had been informed of what had been done by the committee, and the information obtained had been very valuable. It gave some insight into the management of the State Treasury, something about a vault account not known on our statute books; facts, too, of the centumacy of men who refused to answer. It was well worth while to go on, and obtain, if necessary, from other sources what can be gathered. The people would thank the Senate for rejecting the amendment, intended to smother the investigation and shield delinquents.

Mr. Lowry said he had the honor or dishonor of offering the resolution for this investigation, and it had done more than he thought it would. The committee had done well, letting in light and air upon a subject that stank more horribly than an unsalted heathen porker; it was due to the honor of the Senate now to go on and make such a disclosure as would make every citizen pale with horror. Let every member of each branch of the Legislature, the Governor, and all in authority be subpœnaed, and if the committee could not finish their work before the final adjournment, let them be continued through the summer. He should vote for General Irwin to swear, and put him in prison if he had done enough. The Senate would not permit him to say that he is too dignified to testify before the Senate. The Senate must do more; it must make Mr. Mackey answer such questions as may be propounded.

House.

Mr. Elliott stated that the committee of seven, of which he was a member, to investigate and report whether any corrupt means had been used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan Police bill, had not succeeded in getting a quorum to attend its sessions, and that it evidently never would get a quorum. He therefore asked that he be excused from serving on that committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Bunn, chairman of the same committee, also asked to be excused. Agreed to.

Messrs. Hong (Rep.) and Brown (Dem.) moved that the entire committee be discharged.

Mr. Davis would like to hear the committee report some progress. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown, a member of the committee, replied that if the gentleman would wait until the Legislature adjourned, he would get a full report in the Clarion *Democrat* (of which Mr. Brown is editor).

The committee was discharged by a *viva voce* vote.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Kills Himself in Jail.

SANDWICH, Mass., March 10.—William H. Harper, a criminal, committed suicide this morning in jail.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Interoceanic Mail Facilities.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Outlawry in Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

Proposed Reduction of Cable Rates.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Times*, in its money article to-day, suggests, for an experiment, that the Atlantic cable tolls be reduced for one month to five shillings for ten words.

A Tory Banquet.

The *Times* severely criticizes the speeches made at the Tory banquet last evening, and characterizes the reference to the discontent in the army as a bad precedent, dangerous and unconstitutional.

The Interoceanic Mail Service.

GLASGOW, March 10.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city propose to send a memorial to the United States, complaining of the irregularities of the ocean mail service.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, March 10.—The amount of specie on hand at the Bank of France is 13,300,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last week.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The steamer City of Cork, from New York, has arrived.

Illness of Rochefort.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 10.—Henri Rochefort is quite ill. The nature of his complaint has not transpired, but in view of the rumors prevailing yesterday, that the smallpox had broken out in the prison where he is confined, much anxiety is expressed by his friends, who have not yet been permitted to visit him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A colored delegation from Tennessee, accompanied by the Tennessee members of the House of Representatives, called on the President this morning to present a memorial asking protection against the outlaws of the State.

The following composed the delegation:—Dr. J. B. Young, of Knoxville; Rev. Moses R. Johnston, of Nashville; Rev. J. C. Davis, of Newmarket; James H. Sumner and I. C. Napier, of Nashville. The delegation presented a written memorial, which was read by the Chairman of the committee, asking that troops be stationed in the State for the protection of citizens from violence from outlaws and others.

The President stated that the question of stationing troops in the portions of the country alluded to would be referred to the Secretary of War, but so far as interference with the civil law was concerned, that was a matter which required the most serious consideration. The request of the committee will accordingly be referred to the Secretary of War.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Pool, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill for the relief of the Stockbridge, and Munsee tribes of Indians in Wisconsin.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead act, providing that applications to enter as an adjoining farm a quantity of land sufficient to make up sixty acres may be granted.

Also, a bill to promote the growth of timber on the public lands.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on lands within railroad withdrawals.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill for the relief of ship builders and material men, and to provide a speedy remedy for the collection of claims against domestic ships and vessels. (It relates to the jurisdiction of United States commissioners and district courts.) Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howard called up the House bill amending the act providing for the sale of a portion of Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan. Passed.

The Funding bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Howard moved to amend the eighth section, so as to authorize the banks to go to the Treasury and exchange the bonds which they have already deposited for the new bonds provided for by this bill, on such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may think equitable. The question to which he called attention was, how were the banks to obtain the bonds they had deposited? Were they to go into the market and use other means to purchase up bonds issued under this act, and take them to the Treasury and substitute them for the old bonds?

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The staff corps of the American army in 1860 consisted of 350 officers, and in 1869 of 663 officers, being 313 more than in 1860. At that time those officers were mostly lieutenants and captains, but now they were all majors, lieutenant colonels, colonels, and brigadier-generals. He desired the attention of the House and country to these facts. The proportion of officers to men in the American army was one commissioned officer to every ten men, and one non-commissioned officer to every six men, or about the ratio of two and a third officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to every ten men. In the French, English, Prussian, and other European armies, the lowest rate was twenty men to each commissioned officer. Russia, with an army of 800,000 men, had a staff corps of only 360 officers; Prussia, with 500,000 men, a staff corps of 100; Austria, with 500,000 men, a staff corps of 165; in Italy the same, and in France 580 staff officers; and yet if anybody undertakes to cut down or prune this large staff corps he was denounced all over the country as making war upon the men who had won victories for the country.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 10.—The Senate occupied the morning session in discussing the bill for the drainage of the marsh lands of the State, under the direction of the Geological Survey Board.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House this morning requesting Congress to call a convention of the States for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The bill granting divorces from parties that may have been insane for ten years was rejected by a unanimous vote.

A bill was introduced to tax the railroad lands and other property of the Erie Railroad Company in this State one-half of one per cent., authorizing it to build a branch road from Hudson county to Port Jervis, with the privilege of connecting with other railroads in Passaic, Morris, and Sussex counties.